Safety Nets **Under Fire:** Next Pain For Europe?

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON - Faced with yawning budget delicits, rising unemployment and growing worries about the competitiveness of their industries, European leaders are thinking the unthinkable; cutting the social welfare systems that have been one of the proudest political achievements of the POSTWAT CTAL

Increasingly, those systems are seen as part of the problem - not the solution to what ails their economies and workers. "Evidence now emerging suggests that the European approach offers not so much

First of two articles.

a model as a cautionary tale," said Heino Fassbender, a consultant with McKinsey & Co. in Frankfurt.

With the issues of jobs, growth and competitiveness likely to dominate the Eutopean Community summit meeting in Brussels next week, European leaders will be pressured as never before to come up with programs that cost less rather than

Experts say that shift reflects not only the large budget deficits faced by many European states, but also a growing sense that the region can ill afford to ask its employers to put up more funds.

Even in Scandinavia, the progenitor of the welfare state, the winds of change whipped up by a series of economic crises are blowing fiercely. Last year, the new center-right government in Sweden swept away work injury insurance, the first social insurance program set up there nearly a century ago.

Injured workers will receive fewer benefits, and no payments at all on the first day of absence. The International Labor Organization, a United Nations body, called the new rules a breach of its charter.

Sweden, the most moral country in the world, has now broken an international convention," said John Ahlmark, press secretary to Sweden's health and social services minister. He misisted, however, that Sweden would delend the "tradition al" wellare system, with an eye on makin

it "more efficient."
In Norway, where a Labor-led coalition holds power and where oil revenues continue to flood into the treasury, the talk is

"We have tried to break the curve of steady increases and we have succeeded in See WELFARE, Page 7

By Jacques Neher

PARIS - The first attempt at marrying two

major European car companies teetered on the.

edge of collapse Wednesday, as one large Volvo.

AB shareholder said it would vote against the

deal and another backed away from its previous

insiders at Renault say, the increasingly bitter campaign against it in Sweden will make it more difficult than ever for the plan to succeed.

"It will be tough to recover from the damage we have suffered," one Renault source said. "It

But that, since it presumes approval of the

Many analysts -and now the Swedish stock

merger in the first place, is the optimistic view.

would be a real challenge to make this thing

Even if the merger ultimately is approved,

decision to support the transaction.

ul Herold Tribune



An Israeli border guard with a Palestinian arrested Wednesday in East Jerusalem, where there were clashes amid a settlers' protest.

Foes Strive To Dampen The Fuse on Over Attack A Powder Keg In West Bank

By Clyde Haberman

GAZA. Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — Wednesday was the calm after the storm, and it showed how Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization are not about to let sudden bursts of violence easily unnerve them in their peace

Dramatic shifts are common in the Gaza One day its dreary towns and squalid refugee

NEWS ANALYSIS

camps are aflame, as they were on Tuesday with the fiercest violence in many months, certainly since Israel-PLO agreement was signed in September. Israeli soldiers fought running battles with stone-hurling Palestinian youngsters and ended up killing a teenager and wounding as many as 70 other people.

The next day, life is more or less back to normal, as it was on Wednesday, if one may call normal the resumed clashes in some places and the roads turned into obstacle courses by car parts, rocks, burning tires and old refrigerators laid across them by children, a few as young as

At least no one along the coastal strip was reported to have been shot by the army. Instead, like a brushfire, the violence erupted somewhere else, in the West Bank town of El Birch just north or Jerusalem. Palestinian gunmen raked a car of Israelis with automatic fire. killing a woman and wounding three other

See STRIFE, Page 7

Amid North Korea Threats, U.S. Prepares for Worst

By Michael R. Gordon and Eric Schmitt

New York Times Service WASHINGTON Concerned that negotiations may fail to resolve the crisis over North Korea's nuclear weapons program, President Bill Clinton has begun to focus on the possible risk of war, administration officials said

in an unusual step, Mr. Chriton has asked Secretary of Defense Les Aspin for a briefing

on the Pentagon's plan for defending South drop of a debate within the Pentagon about be able to withstand a North Korean attack.

Volvo-Renault Pact on Brink of Collapse

mar, will have little choice but to resign.

and that Volvo's chairman, Pehr Gyllenham-

"The merger and alliance is dead and bur-

ied," Borje Ekengren, analyst with Hagglof & Ponsbach in Stockholm, said.

The price of Volvo's Class B shares leaped

again Wednesday on the Stockholm stock ex-change, closing at 448 kronor (\$53), up 34

kronor, or 8.2 percent, on the day. The shares

jumped 23 kronor, or 5.9 percent, the previous day, as investors and speculators began to bet

that Volvo would remain independent and would be a more attractive investment on its

The surge in Volvo's shares gained momentum after Fjaerde AP-fonden, a pension fund

that holds a 7.5 percent voting stake and is Volvo's second-largest shareholder, after Re-nault, said it would meet Friday to reconsider

its support for the plan to merge the two com-

forces there has presented Mr. Aspin with a range of options for strengthening American forces there in case the current standoff over North Korea's refusal to allow inspection of its nuclear sites escalates.

The administration says it is not looking for a fight. But it has said it is determined to stop the North Korean nuclear program. If negotiations to end the current standoff fail, it plans to push for economic sanctions in the United Nations in the coming months.

North Korea has responded by issuing increasingly bellicose statements that it would "act of war," raising the possibility of a North whether U.S. and South Korean forces would Korean attack. Given those statements, administration officials feel they face a delicate task Meanwhile, the commander of American of preparing for the worst without taking steps

question means that everyone expects them to

The fund's board voted, 8 to 6, last week to

Several Swedish shareholder groups and for-

mer Volvo officials have objected that the plan

is tantamount to a takeover of Volvo by state-

owned Renault. Their objections persuaded Volvo to schedule a special meeting for Tues-

day to vote on the proposal.

"The committee considers that new information has been released," Bjoern Franzon, the

pension fund's president, said, adding that "concern has increased in the Volvo operative

management that the merger will not be able to

That concern is traced to the fact that some-

support the merger plan but reserved the right to reconsider if new information arose before a

general shareholders' vote on the proposal.

say no," a Swedish stockbroker said.

that might be seen as provocative by Pyongang. [Mr. Clinton said Wednesday that it was still essible North Korea would allow international spections of suspect sites. The Associated Press reported. "I hope it is, and I think it is," he said.

[The president refused to go as far as the CIA director, R. James Woolsey, who when asked Tuesday night if North Korea might be prepared to go to war, replied. You can't rule it out." Mr. Clinton said: "I'm not sure I would characterize it quite in that way."]

Administration officials said that General Gary Luck, the commander of U.S. forces in posing sanctions on North Korea in light of the North Korean threats and believed that U.S. the U.S. and Korean forces have adequate logistics and questioned whether air power could be a forces should be strengthened if the United

They said that General Luck's staff had prepared a list of options to strengthen U.S. forces.

A widespread view among aides to Mr. Aspin is that U.S. and South Korean forces could successfully repulse a North Korean attack, although officials acknowledge that Scoul would probably be destroyed and that millions of refugees would be sent streaming south.

But a more alarming view was put forward in a classified report prepared by Andrew Marshall, the head of the Pentagon's Office of New Assessment, Pentagon officials said.

tics and questioned whether air power could be a dominating force. It also raised questions about the capabilities of the South Korean Army.



THE FACE OF AIDS — An AIDS patient in a Bombay hospital on Wednesday, as governments and groups around the globe observed World AIDS Day. Page 7.

London and Dublin Keep Up Momentum

one fairly high in Volvo's management leaked information Tuesday that compelled Volvo to market — are betting that the merger plan, which was to create the world's sixth-largest carmaking operations. The fact that they will look once again at the See VOLVO, Page 14 automotive group, soon will go down in flames

By John Darnton New York Times Service

LONDON - In a move to generate momentum for peace in Northern Ireland, the prime ministers of Britain and Ireland will meet in Dublin on Friday to try to iron out differences on how to go about solving the conflict.

The meeting had been thrown into doubt over the last three days as the British government tried to damp down a controversy arising from its admission that it had been holding active secret contacts with the Irish Republican

Army since February.

A British official said that differences remained between the positions of the two gov-ernments and the fact that they had decided to carry on with a meeting that had been scheduled some time ago should not be taken as a sign that these had been overcome.

The official sought to reduce expectations, saving "This isn't going to be a summit at which you're going to get a big declaration at the end that solves everything. In Dublin, Prime Minister Albert Reynolds

said that it was only the first of a series of

Sources in Dublin said Mr. Reynolds had meetings. been pressing Prime Minister John Major to reach an agreement beforehand on several key

Newsstand Prices Denmark14.00 D.Kr. Norway....15 N.Kr. Finland.....11 F.M. Oman1,000 Rials Gibroltar.....£0.85 Qotar....8.60 Rials Great Britain£0.85 Rep. Ireland!R£1.00 Egypt.....E.P. 5000 Saudi Arabia 9.00 R Kuwali500 Fils U.S. Mil. (Eur.) S L10

points so that they could issue a communiqué citing progress in the peace process.

One point said to be under consideration

involves a proposal by the Irish government that it would consider altering two articles of its 1937 Constitution that lay claim to Northern The Protestant Unionists would welcome

ireland's dropping its territorial claim. But they would be upset if Britain conceded the principle that someday the North should be joined to the South if this meant weakening their "veto" - a longstanding commitment that there could be no change in the status of Ulster without their

The IRA has been fighting to expel the British from Northern Ireland, where sectarian violence between the Catholic minority and the Protestant majority has rent the province. Britam long maintained that it refused to negotiate

with the IRA. The fact that it has done so has upset Unionists, who want Ulster to remain part of Britain

The Irish Republic, too, appeared to be put off by the news of the secret links with the IRA. which it opposes. British sources said Wednesday that London had informed the Irish prime minister of the contacts, through spoken and written messages, only on Friday when the story was about to appear in a British newspa-

On Monday, both Britain and the IRA released their versions of documents that figured in the exchange, including some that discussed the possibility of a cease-fire in March.

The IRA released a statement Wednesday asserting that in March Britain had made "a definitive proposal for full-blown delegate meetings between their representatives and See ULSTER, Page 7

Kiosk

Hopes Ride on Crucial GATT Session

Dow Jo	nes	Trib Index
Up 13.1 3,697.	307 377	Up 2.01% 106.84
The Dollar	Yed, clase	previous close
DM	1.7238	1.715
Pound	1.478	1,4865
Yen	108.80	109.05
20	E 045	5 025

Amid fresh hints of flexibility on both sides, U.S. and EC negotiators opened a lastdirch series of trade talks Wednesday to try and break a deadlock. But no immediate signs emerged from the Brussels talks to indicate that a final deal was any nearer.

The U.S. secretary of state. Warren M. Christopher, said that both the United States and Europe had a "strong responsibility" to settle their differences and help pave the way for a world trade accord in time for the 5.925 approaching Dec. 15 deadline. (Page 11)

Settlers Vow To Retaliate

Hamas Says Its Fighters Killed Jewish Teacher In a Roadside Shooting

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Palestinian militants attacked four Israelis with automatic weapons fire on Wednesday as they were trying to repair their car in the West Bank, killing a kindergarten teacher, wounding three Jewish settlers and igniting fresh threats of retaliation.

The militant Islamic movement Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack, which involved an unusually brazen daytime drive-by assault with automatic weapons fire at civilians. One of the settlers, a 19-year-old yeshiva stu-

dent, was critically injured.

In a statement distributed later Wednesday in the Gaza Strip, Hamas said the attack was the "first ring of a five-chapter plan" to avenge the killing by Israeli security forces of two leaders of the Hamas military wing, known as the Qassam brigades. The statement did not

elaborate. Senior Israeli officials said they expected more such attacks as the Dec. 13 deadline approached for carrying out the first phase of the peace accord with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Hamas and other radical

groups oppose.
Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, in Brussels on a European tour, vowed that his country would not be deterred from the peace

agreement by the latest attack. It is clear to me that every incident like this hurts and also damages the belief of many in Israel that peace is possible." Mr. Rabin said. But he added that Israel should continue "simultaneously to fight terror and move for-

ward" in carrying out the peace agreement. The attack was carried out on a road in the Arab town of El Bireh, next to Ramallah in the West Bank. The victims had been traveling in a rental car with yellow Israeli license plates. The car was up on a jack when it was sprayed by gunfire from a passing vehicle.

The slain woman was identified by settlers as Shalva Osana, 24, who fived in Jerusalem and was on her way to work teaching kindergarten at a Jewish settlement north of Ramallah. The Israeli Army put Ei Bireh and Ramallah

under curfew. Sporadic violence between settlers and Palestinians broke out in the West Bank. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said reining sent into

Jewish settlers quickly organized protests, which began Wednesday night in Jerusalem. The council of settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip announced plans to block all major roads in the territories on Thursday morning. In effect, this would bar Palestinian laborers from getting to jobs in Israel. The settlers also issued a statement demand-

ing the appointment of a national committee to investigate security considerations before and after the signing of the peace agreement with the PLO, which the statement described as "an organization which promotes terror."

"The government of Israel has in fact given legitimacy to terror as a means to achieve politi-cal ends," the settlers said. "Therefore, the Israeli government is also responsible for these murders.'

Settlers also announced plans to symbolically double the number of communities in the West Bank and Gaza from 130 to 260 by putting a new tent or mobile home in each settlement and declaring it a new one. This could lead to new confrontations with the army

Reuters reported from Brussels: In an emotional address to the European Parliament, Mr. Rabin called on EC countries on Wednesday to give Palestinians financial support and Israelis a better trade deat.

Paying his first official visit to European Community headquarters, he asked for the Jewish state's peace moves in the Middle East to be rewarded with improved terms of trade with the Community.

"Give your financial support to the Palestin-

ians." Mr. Rabin said.
"But what we expect you to understand is that Israel takes risks," he told the Parliament. which gave him a standing ovation, "We also want to see that as a result of our peace efforts it would be made possible to strengthen our econ-

Mr. Rabin called for the renegotiation of a 1975 cooperation accord that he has criticized in the past as discriminatory. Israel had a trade deficit of about \$5 billion with the Community

Referring to the 1975 agreement, he said, "I hope that on December 6 or 7, the Council of Ministers will give a mandate to renegotiate."

The Community has given the go-ahead for a five-year plan worth 500 million Ecus (\$560 million) to help rebuild the Israeli-occupied territories, and it is expected to approve a mandate next week to strengthen relations with

This will be a major change in our relations with Israel," said a spokesman for the Europe-

Traffic Police in Cairo Shock Motorists: They Issue Tickets

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service CAIRO - On Hassan Sabri Street the driver of a white Gezira Language School bus, after failing to negotiate a U-turn, turned off the ignition and placidly lighted a cigarette, ignoring the blare of dozens of car horns pounded by drivers

trapped behind him. On the Nile Corniche, motorists had turned a two-lane road into a one-way street, creeping by a young traffic policeman who flailed his arms to motion them back.

And in Opera Square; Salim Abdel Khalek, irate at being given a ticket for running a red light, left his vehicle in the middle of the intersection and hurled invectives at two

"You let a car full of four women in front of me run the tight," Mr. Abdel Khalek said. "If they don't have to pay, 1 don't have to pay."

The fine was 40 cents. Welcome to Traffic Week, when the traffic police, who earn as little as \$6 a month, have been instructed to bring order to Egypt's unruly streets. Armed with megaphones, they admonish drivers not to block crosswalks and pedestrians not to surge into the middle of traffic.

They have been writing tickets at the rate of 29,000 a day, even fining stunned Egyptians for jaywalking, and passing out leaflets urging people to obey traffic rules.

The frenetic activity of the police has left Cairenes as agape as if the Sphinx rose from its stony slumber and lumbered into the city.

"A ticket!" she said to the officer. "I've never had a ticket for parking here before."

"Well," he said. "It's kind of a ticket. I haven't written it in the book yet." She gave him a 30-cent bribe and the matter, like many

traffic matters, was resolved. But the Interior Ministry, despite evidence to the contrary, is claiming victory. And it announced that Traffic Week will be continued for the rest of the year.

"The streets are still in a state of chaos," an editorial in Al Akhbar said Monday, "and pedestrians and drivers still disregard every rule and regulation." Confusion reigns in a city where traffic lights, one-way

In Tahrir Square, Jihan Mustafa came back to find, of all signs and the police are routinely ignored. Accidents are so common that they often go unreported.

Collisions become social events, attracting crowds of the curious, who choose a driver to back and join the argument. Noisy shouting matches to ascribe blame give crowds license to snarl traffic for an hour or more.

"I would say that about half of the drivers here don't know how to handle a car," Essam Abdel Salim said as he drove the crowded No. 5 bus along Tahrir Street. "We have to smash into them sometimes. It's inevitable. We can't help

As he jerked the wheel to negotiate a turn he nodded to a teenager who was weaving his way through the moving See CAIRO, Page 7

European Group Can't Cope With Resurgent Nationalism

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
ROME — With 9 of 52 member states involved in shooting wars and a 10th, the former Yugoslavia. suspended for starting one. foreign ministers of the Conference on Se curity and Cooperation in Europe Wednesday debated ways of ending existing conflicts and defus-

ing new ones.

Much of the talk seemed an exer-

cise in futility. Unable or unwilling to stop wars from Bosnia-Herzegovina to Nagorno-Karabakh, members of Europe's largest regional security organization acknowledged that so far they had not found effective ways of dealing with the resurgent nationalism that swept in after the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the demise of the Sovi-

The group, which includes the United States and Canada as well as Russia, worked by often unwieldy consensus during the Cold War. On Wednesday, the members agreed on ways to make it easier to send early warning and conflictprevention missions even into member countries that did not

But as diplomats here acknowledged, the security conference would remain unable to impose peace on parties determined to block it.

*The international community is still quite helpless as far as the causes of conflicts are concerned, said Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany. "There is preventive diplomacy, but in practice we often see too little of it, too late."

Some of the wrangling Wednesday was caused by the refusal of the United States to endorse a European Community peace plan for Bosnia that included an offer of progressive relaxation of international economic sanctions on Serbia if peace comes, according to diplo-

A year ago, the security conference sent a total of 20 soldiers and diplomats to Serbia and its tense ethnically Albanian province. Kosovo. But it had to withdraw them in July because Serbian authorities

would not let them stay. "There is a clear need for an international presence to counter the proliferation of human and minonty-rights abuses and to forestall further and potentially dramatic regional destabilization," said the organization's secretary-general. Wilhelm Höynck, But without Serbian consent, he said, the conference had no way of sending one to

Kosovo or other areas of Serbia. The conference does maintain a 1,000-strong observer mission in the former Yugoslav province of Macedonia and helps to monitor the sanctions on Serbia.

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service

says that one present he was not

wishing for as he looked forward to

his 85th birthday on Dec. 31 was a

book, published last month in the

in pursuit of often-repeated

claims that Kurt Waldheim, the

former United Nations secretary-

general and president of Austria, is a war criminal, the book asserts that Mr. Wiesenthal, who since his

liberation from a Nazi concentra-

tion camp has devoted his life to

uncovering such criminals, knew of

Mr. Waldheim's guilt but protected

The book's principal author is

Eli M. Rosenbaum, now deputy

United States, titled "Betrayal."

VIENNA — Simon Wiesenthal

Nagorno-Karabakh, the ethni-cally Armenian enclave in Azerbai-jan, is another area where effective action to halt the fighting has been blocked. The conference decided to send about 1.000 peacekeepers there as soon as all three warring parties — Armenians, Azerbai janis, and local groups - agreed or

a timetable for a peace plan.
But until then, the peacekeeping force can go nowhere, according to Western diplomat who said the Azerbaijanis were refusing to agree

to a timetable. The conference had sent in visitors and planning group represen-tatives from time to time, the diplomat said. "What we are trying to do is to send in a small group of five or six people to travel around and maintain contact with all the parties. The conference has done what it's supposed to do: to provide a positive international framework that has kept Iran out, avoided a Russian-Turkish confrontation. and involved the people of Kara-

bakh," he said. But the war goes on. Some Western diplomats argue that Russian military forces in the region have been providing equipment and weapons to Armenian troops, giving them the edge in the conflict and re-establishing Russia's domination of the region despite the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Russia's foreign minister. Andrei V. Kozyrev, urged other conference members to endorse Russian peacekeeping operations in the ar-eas along its borders and help pay

This idea was vigorously rejected by Ukraine and other former Soviet republics. They accused the Russians of trying to restore their old empire under the guise of peace-Trivimi Velliste, the foreign min-

ister of Estonia, accused Russia of engaging in "unilateral and desta-bilizing military activity on its pe-

Christopher, also criticized Ukraine for its delay in fulfilling promises to give up the former Soviet nuclear weapons on its soil.

foreign minister, insisted that Ukraine did not intend to assume operational control over the weapons. For us nuclear weapons are a led government said a map outlinmaterial asset, and we insist on receiving full compensation," he said. He said the Ukraine was seeking a total of \$2.5 billion from the United States, Japan, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands and other countries, and more from Russia.

Romania Spy Agency: Old-Style Service, With a Smile

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service
BUCHAREST — It was not unlike a scene from a spy novel: The head of a reshaped intelligence service in a country known for the criminality of its old one agreed to an interview. A new, more pleasant headquarters, demitasses of coffee served before he entered, a friendly invitation to sit beside him on the sofa, an offer of exclusive documents.

Virgil Magureanu, former professor at the academy that trained Romania's Communist thinkers and for nearly four years head of the Romanian Intelligence Service, was trying hard to meet democratic

In October, Romania was granted normal trade relations by the U.S. Congress and admitted to the Council of Europe. Part of the rationale for giving Romania the benefit of the doubt about its movement toward democracy was a seeming improvement in the secret service.

But as the director of the agency, which officially assumed the counterintelligence, anti-terrorist, and "defense of the constitution" roles of the former secret police, known as the Securitate, Mr. Magurcanu seemed to have a somewhat non-Western view

He was asked about a sweeping law for the protec-

tion of state and "job" secrets that was approved by the Romanian Senate recently. Many Romanians saw the new law as a step backward. The law defines things like "scientific, technological, or economic

activities" as secret. "In democracies, the press protects such information by not releasing it or by notifying the interested parties about the source of the information." Mr. Magureanu said. Anyway, it is not his job to know about the specifics of the proposed law, he said, adding: "The matters i deal in are ones of principle." The Romanian Intelligence Service — govern-

ment prefers the more scothing translation "information service"—was formed in March 1990, three months after the dictator Nicolae Ceausescu was overthrown and he and his wife, Elena, were execut-

Mr. Magureanu. who is 53, was visible at the summary trial of the Ceausescus, although diplomats say his role at the time has remained unclear. He was close to Ion litescu, who succeeded Mr. Ceausescu as president.

The fact that Mr. Magureanu gives interviews.

The fact that Mr. Magureanu gives interviews.

and held a news conference in October, does not impress all Romanians, particularly members of the el Andresscu, who was a political prisoner. "The new state secrets law is an awful document. If it is passed it will ruin a rather good constitution.

ern governments but never fully answered in the last four years, are these: How many members of Mr. Magureanu's service belonged to the Securitate? What has been the accounting of the past Securitate? What has been the accounting of the past Securitate members, and how many paid informers still operate in a society that was riddled with them?

aster is expected to be completely can-No spymaster is expected to be completely did. But Mr. Magureanu's life as a Marxist-Lenimist academic specializing in totalitarian propaganda seems to have left him with an elusiveness as well as a seems to have left him with an elusiveness as well as a wooden speaking style. "Of the total amount of employees of the former Securitate, we have kept

nearly 17 to 20 percent." he said.

In September, Mr. Magureanu gave parliament figures and no context in which to render

them comprehensible.

It is clear, however, that the official ranks of the Securitate have been cleaned to some extent. Western investors in Romania say they find former Securitate officers turned businessmen the most reliable, if

not the most likable, partners. not the most tikable, partners.

As for releasing a list of former Securitate members, Mr. Magureanu said: "No country has put out the lists of real officers except if they were criminals." He repeated a four-year-old pledge, so far unfulfilled: "We intend to make public a list of war

Ulieru, said out of earshot of his boss: "Not as many as there should be."

But later Mr. Magureanu, in a jocular vein, adopted a conspiratorial, gravely voice: "Very many,"

But then he said: "All intelligence services admit they have informers. Since every service relies on its collaborators we try to have ours, not to a greater extent and not using them other than in the rest of democratic countries."

Mr. Magureanu visited the United States, where his son is studying, for the first time this summer, and before going he requested an appointment with the director of central intelligence, R. James Wool-

sey Jr. He was turned down. At the beginning of the interview, Mr. Magureanu St alls to care a servery

SHELL BELLEVIEW .

Bu for \$1 Parket 27 to concess to the

made a gesture.

He said he wanted to offer the reporter "very rare material" just completed by his staff on events at the time of the overthrow of Mr. Ceansescu, a time of

murky drama that has never been clarified.

Mr. Ulieru double-checked if the reporter was definitely interested. Yes, was the reply, and arrangements were set up. The documents never ar-

WORLD BRIEFS

New UN Libya Sanctions Take Effect

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — New Security Council

sanctions against Libya came into force on Wednesday to pressure Tripoli into surrendering two men accused of the bombing of a Pan Am

The sanctions freeze Libya's financial assets abroad but exclude funds

derived from oil, natural gas or agricultural commodities exports. The resolution also prohibits the sale of oil-related equipment for refineries and for transporting oil. But the detailed list excludes production equipment

ment Libya needed to drill for oil, its economic lifetime. Libya has been under UN sanctions since April 1992 that ban all civilian flights to and

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Russian Communist Party won a victory

in its election campaign on Wednesday when the official Arbitration Court threw out a bid to have the party banned from the Dec. 12

A first deputy prime minister, Vladimir F. Shumeiko, had sought to

ban the Communists and the centrist Democratic Party of Russia, saying that both had violated the rules by publicly opposing the draft constitu-

tion, which is to be put to a referendum the same day.

The Central Electoral Commission will make a final decision this

weekend on whether the Communists can run. Commission members

U.S. Accepts Czech Findings in Gulf

PRAGUE (Reuters) — An U.S. delegation said here Wednesday that it had accepted the findings of a Czech anti-chemical warfare unit that detected five separate incidents of exposure to chemical agents during the

But the officials said it was too soon to conclude that the chemicals had

any connection with health complaints by thousands of troops — mainly Americans and Britons — who served in the Gulf during the 1990-1991

Georgians and Abkhazians Sign Pact

GENEVA (AP) - Representatives of the Georgian government and

Abkhazian separatists signed an accord Wednesday intended to pave the way toward peace in the troubled former Soviet republic.

Copies of the document were not immediately available. But it was

understood to contain provisions for a end of hostilities during peace

have said privately it was unlikely any ban would be imposed.

Russian Communists Win a Round

from the country and the sales of aircraft parts and arms.

airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988.



A morgue worker in Sarajevo with the remains of two nurses killed by a Serbian artillery attack on one of the city's main hospitals.

Mr. Kozyrev, like Mr. Kinkel and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher also criticized mands — full access to the Adrianc Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic said by 3 percent to 4 percent of their

GENEVA - Bosnia's faction

Anatoli Zlenko, the Ukrainian $After\ Decades\ of\ Nazi-Hunting, a\ Bitter\ Pill\ for\ Wiesenthal$

ment's office for war-crime investi-

gations. He wrote in collaboration

of best sellers.

discovered in 1979.

with William Hoffer, a ghostwriter

Mr. Wiesenthal denied the au-

thors' allegation that he had con-

cealed information damaging to Mr. Waldheim that they said he

fact that he covered me with hatred

and insults," Mr. Wiesenthal said

of Mr. Rosenbaum during an inter-

view in the modest apartment from

which he operates his blandly

Mr. Wiesenthal argued that Mr.

Rosenbaum and the leadership of the World Jewish Congress, a U.S.-based group on whose behalf Mr.

Rosenbaum conducted a 1986 in-

named Documentation Center.

"I feel sorry for him, despite the

Sea at the port of Neum, held by Bosnia Croats.

leaders haggled Wednesday, but Muslim leaders said that the Bosnian Serbs were still not ready to make land concessions the Muslims consider necessary for peace. The delegation of the Muslimsions from the Bosnian Serbs.

director of the Justice Departvestigation of Mr. Waldheim's wartime service in the German Army
time service in the German Army
time service in the German Army

the matter.

ing their territorial demands had been dismissed by the Serbs and However, Muslim negotiators the Serbs, especially in eastern and ment rejected a plan to create a day, a doctor said. with "great difficulty.

also said there was "room for optimism" on another of their key de-

had a special responsibility to

prove their claims against Mr.

Waldheim. He suggested that he had been attacked by Mr. Rosen-

baum because he had declared the

"We live in a world where many

don't like us," he said. "They want

to show Jewish conspiracies. Accu-

sations from Jewish sources must

be able to stand up to all tests of

Mr. Wiesenthal said he was

asked in 1979 by associates of Yad

Vashem, the Jerusalem memorial

and research center on the Holo-

caust, to check whether Mr. Wald-

beim had been a member of the

His query to the Berlin Docu-

evidence inconclusive.

credibility.

The new map outlines the parts

of Bosnia the Muslims want to reclaim from their adversaries under plan to ease trade sanctions on Ser-

lim delegates said it would cede there," he said. western Bosnia.

"It has not been accepted."

Western Allies, produced a nega-

tive reply, he said, and he dropped

In the Austrian presidential cam-

paign of 1986, when Mr. Wald-

heim, the People's Party candidate,

was first denounced by the Social-ist Party and the World Jewish

Congress. Mr. Wiesenthal was

questioned again on what he might

Mr. Wiesenthal said he had re-

piled that he had neither sought nor

obtained evidence supporting ac-cusations that Mr. Waldheim had

taken part in war crimes as an aide

to the general staff of the German

Mr. Wiesenthal said he was convinced that Mr. Waldheim had lied

occupation force in the Balkans.

after President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia completed morning talks with Radovan Karadzic, leader of

However, Bosnia's ambassador a European Community-backed to the United Nations. Mohammed Sacirbey, was more positive about bia in exchange for land concesthe Croatian side over Neum. "We Details were sketchy, but Musthink there is room for optimism

Bosnia's mainly Muslim parliain September because it fell short during the barrage.

to a general later hanged for war

crimes. But he said no evidence had

been turned up under which Mr. Waldheim could have been con-

Mr. Wiesenthal said the World

Jewish Congress had been critical

of his work since the 1950s, when

its late president. Nahum Gold-

mann, negotiated with Chancellor

Konrad Adenauer for West Ger-

man payments to Israel as a gesture

of compensation for Nazi crimes.

He said Mr. Goldmann believed

that Mr. Wiesenthal's striving for

what Mr. Wiesenthal calls "moral

restitution" was an obstacle to ob-

taining the "material restitution" that Mr. Goldmann sought.

during his service as a staff officer his existence now.

While the union was still officially on the agenda, diplomats said there was a clear understanding on

all sides that any future union would not last and that Serbian and Croatian territories would be annexed by Belgrade and Zagreb. In Sarajevo, meanwhile, two nurses died and three medical staff

were badly injured when an artillery shell hit the hospital late Tuesunion of ethnic republics in Bosnia hit the area around the hospital

> He fought back tears when asked what he believed gives meaning to

"We were 149,000 Jews in

Lvov." he said, his voice breaking.

He was speaking of the city now in

Ukraine where he studied as a

vouth. "Not even 500 survived. If I

were a religious man and believed

in a world after this, and if I saw

again those who were murdered, I

could face them and feel I didn't

M An Honor From Austria

President Thomas Klestil of

Austria on Wednesday awarded

Mr. Wiesenthal the Austrian Cross

of Honor of the Sciences and Arts for his work on behalf of tolerance

and humanity. Agence France-Presse reported from Vienna.

survive in vain.

negotiations, an exchange of prisoners and a return of refugees to their homes. The memorandum was signed by Djaba Iosenliani, president of the Georgian emergency committee and Sokrat Imjolia, No. 2 in the Abkhazian capital, Sukhumi. It was the first direct meeting since Abkhazian capital, zian rebels forced Georgian troops from Sukhumi in September.

Swedes Arrest 500 to Calm Protests STOCKHOLM (AFP) - About 500 Swedes and Danes were arrested to prevent rival neo-Nazi and anti-racist demonstrations in Stockholm and Lund from getting out of control, the Swedish police said Wednesday. The demonstrations infolded "fairly calmly," with people from both

groups being arrested to prevent greater problems, the police said. Early Tuesday evening, neo-Nazi and anti-racist demonstrators and youth gangs throughout Stockholm threw rocks and smashed several youth gangs throughout Stockholm threw rocks and smashed several store windows in the central shopping core, but no injuries were reported, according to the police. Most of the arrests were made in Lund.

Train Derailed Near Paris, Killing 4

CREIL, France (AFP) -- Four persons were killed and 37 were injured near here Wednesday when a passenger train derailed and hit an oncoming train in what officials said may have been sabotage.

Officials of the SNCF rail authority said the derailment at Saint-Leu-

d'Esserent, north of Paris, appeared to have been caused by a large metal part left on the tracks. SNCF technicians said that another train had part set on the traces. Siver because any that another train had passed the same spot without incident a half-hour before the accident.

After it was derailed, the passenger train lurched on to another track and ran into an empty train coming from the opposite direction, the and ran into an empty train coming from the opposite the cutoff, inch authorities said. "Sabotage is one possibility among others, such as mechanical breakdown," said a prosecutor at the scene. The engineer of the detailed train and two passengers were killed instantly. The fourth victim died in the hospital.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Accord Is Reached at L.A. Airport

WASHINGTON (AP) — Officials at Los Angeles International Airport and airline executives resumed talks on Wednesday to work out details of a landing fee settlement, brokered by the Clinton administration, that averted a threatened airport shutdown.

Transportation Secretary Federico Peña said late Tuesday that the airport and representatives of more than 50 airlines had reached an arport and representatives of more man 50 animes used reacted an "agreement in principle." The accord "will avoid any disruption," he said. The City of Los Angeles had said it would bar the airlines from using the airport unless they paid higher landing fees by Dec. 4.

Smoking has been banned on Singapore Airlines flights between Singapore and Australia. The airline said the move was prompted by growing passenger demand.

Hartsfield Airport in Atlanta has hanned smoking in all public areas. But Philip Morris plans to contribute \$250,000 to help build 10 smokers' lounges in the airport with separate ventilation systems.

Snow and ice caused traffic chaos in Belgium again Wednesday, and the police appealed to commuters to travel to train. But conditions improved enough to allow the Brussels airport to reopen.

Italian movie houses, theaters and concert halls went dark in much of the country Wednesday as artists, technicians and others in show business called a one-day strike strike to protest proposed cuts in pensions for employees of dance, theater, film, music and dubbing companies. (AP)

Police Faulted in German Violence While police errors appear to be confession that he has since retract-

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BONN — Bungled police work may force authorities to free three youths held in the arson murders of five Turks, the deadliest attack in three years of rightist violence in Germany.

Six months after the fire that killed the five girls and young women, there is no clear picture of who set it, who planned it, or what accelerant speeded the flames through the three-story house in Solingen, northeast of Bonn.

Fijians Will Vote in March The Associated Press

SUVA, Fiji -- Parliament will be dissolved in January and elections held in March, according to the acting head of state, Sir Kamisese Mara.

the cause of problems in the Soling-en case, its handling has sharpened other youths. They likely will be criticism of Germany's justice system and the government's response to extremist violence.

The courts have treated most of the teenagers charged in thousands of rightist attacks in the last three years as simple juvenile delinquents rather than as terrorists. Despite the attention focused on

Germany over the Solingen attack, followed by a week of riots and angry protests from the Turkish government, the police appear to have been led into a blind alley by the prime suspect. Christian Riher. The troubled 16-year-old has changed his story three times since

other youths. They likely will be released next week for lack of evidence, said Gottfried Bernrath. leader of the internal affairs committee of parliament. Critics say the police, under pressure to come up with suspects,

were too eager to portray the attack as the work of a small band of aimless youths and did not follow up evidence that might have led to hard-core radicals. Evidence of a plan was found

during a search of an apartment in Wuppertal three weeks before the attack, but that lead was not pursued, Mr. Bernrath said in an interview with the daily Tageszeitung.
"We haven't yet taken a decisive being arrested two days after the step against organized rightist

Restrictions on Travel to Israel Washington Post Service

Egypt Removes

CAIRO - President Hosni Mubarak has ordered that restrictions on Egyptians visiting Israel be dropped in an apparent effort to ease travel there by busin Egyptian sources said.
The order, made several weeks

ago but never formally announced, means that Egyptians will no longer be subjected to security police reviews or questioning when they seek to travel to Israel. Although Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, it had

discouraged travel there through restrictions such as these, but the government never openly acknowledged them. Many Egyptians thus avoided visiting Israel.

29 arson attack. Acting on a Plus daily

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Wednesday STAGE ENTERTAINMENT Thursdau HEALTH/SCIENCE

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STATESIDE / SPACE ADVE

New Jersey Governor's Election Confirmed

TRENTON, New Jersey —As the Board of State Canvassers gave weight of law to the voters' choice of Christine Todd Whitman as New Jersey's governor, she met with federal and state investigators. trying to put to rest suspicions about the voting.

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Mrs. Whitman said she met with the U.S. attorney for New Jersey, Michael Chertoff, and with James R. Zazzali and George F. Knigler, the two former New Jersey attorneys general who are heading the state investigation into allegations that Republicans bought off black ministers and Democratic workers to help assure her victory. "The meeting was cordial and the discussion candid," Mrs. Whitman

is U.S. Military Consoring Critic of Liberals?

WASHINGTON — Is Rush Limbangh, the bombastic host of America's most popular radio talk show, a victim of military censor-

That is the accusation of conservative lawmakers and Limbaugh fans such as Representative Robert K. Doman, a Republican of California, who is trying to force the Pentagon to carry the show on the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service. Mr. Dornan, in a letter to Defense Secretary Les Aspin signed by

70 congressional colleagues, blamed "liberal leadership" at the Pentagon for muzzling Mr. Limbaugh while showering troops with such "stanted" liberal fare as the Oprah Winfrey and Phil Donahue Pentagon officials denied that they were afflicted with liberal bias. They said Mr. Limbaugh's three-hour radio show was too long, that

his IV show was not popular and that, in any event, surveys showed that the troops would rather listen to music, sports and news. The Armed Forces Network acknowledged that it had received "a couple dozen letters' from service personnel requesting the show. For that reason, it said, the network approached Mr. Limbaugh's producers in June about airing a truncated version. But it said they

Spielberg Movie Draws Tears at White House

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, were in the audience, there was hardly a dry eye in the house, and the movie was such a hit that its creator, the filmmaker Steven Spielberg, got an invitation to the White House.

Aides said the Clintons were deeply moved by the private screening of "Schindler's List," commemorating the work of the German industrialist Oskar Schindler in saving the lives of 1,300 Jews during Before the screening, Mr. Chinton met with Mr. Schindler's widow,

Emilie. Mr. Schindler, a Nazi himself, bribed and duped the Nazis into sparing hundreds of Jews who worked in his factories. He died After the screening, the president and Mrs. Clinton accompanied

Mr. Spielberg, his wife, the actress Kate Capshaw, and their entourage to the White House for some late-night socializing. (AP)

New York Will Pursue Diplomatic Scofflaws

NEW YORK -- Scofflaws will no longer be able to hide behind diplomatic immunity, State Department and city officials say.

The State Department, which had turned down numerous re-

quests by New York City, has agreed to crack down on diplomatic scofflaws in the city by denying renewal of diplomatic registration plates to those countries that refuse to pay parking tickets. The city has 71 foreign consulates and 166 UN missions. Diplo-

mats have parked their cars like jackstraws - anywhere they want without a thought to being towed or to receiving a ticket. (NYT)

Mark Mellman, a Democratic polister: "Crime has become a nolose political issue as long as you have something to say about it. It has been showing up in polls as the No. I concern of Americans no matter how you ask the question."

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Clinton Wins Legislative Backing for U.S.-Soviet Orbiter

By Kathy Sawyer

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton has declared his enthustation in partnership with the Rus- jo sians and secured a rare consensus on the issue from skeptics in Con-

Mr. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore discussed the project with congressional leaders at a White House meeting earlier this week. After administration officials explained the details and Mr. Clinton expressed his full commitment, the legislators unanimously agreed to support the effort, Mr. Gore said.

The proposal to construct a U.S.led international orbiting station beginning in 1997, with the Russians as a major partner, has been the subject of congressional wran-gling since the administration floated the idea earlier this year.

Members of Congress who have ong supported a space station have balked at the notion of a Russian partnership for a variety of reasons, including uncertainty about the state of the Russian economy and the military-industrial infrastructure that operates their space program, concern about the hidden

By Joan Biskupic

ngton Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is the ju-

dicial equivalent of "never mind."

It happens when the Supreme

Court realizes it has nothing to de-

cide. Maybe the justices made a

mistake in accepting the case. Or

something beyond their control changed. Or they just copped out.

"Sometimes they can't agree and they know it, and everyone is so

sick of the case that they just want it to go away," said Paul T. Cap-

puccio, a former law clerk who is

That is when the Supreme Court

A DIG occurs only two or three

times a term, but it happened twice

this week. Once the justices have

selected a case, asked the parties to

write briefs and heard oral argu-

ments, they are reluctant to say

they have nothing to say on the

"It's a way for the court to cut its

does it: the court DIGs a case. That's shorthand for: "Dismissed

now a Washington lawyer.

as improvidently granted."

costs of such a complex technical venture and how it will affect other rewarding the former enemy in a siastic support for building a space way they say could cost American

> Mr. Gore, who joined the president and Daniel S. Goldin, the NASA administrator, in the meeting with the House majority leader. Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, and other members from both parties, said, "We answered each of their arguments and laid

Mr. Gore said the legislators unanimously agreed to support main, including overall funding, give it a basis in foreign policy. NASA programs, and distaste for construction of the space station and a related series of joint miswill dock with the current Russian Space station. Mir.

> He said they had also agreed to lift the legislative "fence" Congress put around \$100 million intended for Russian cooperative programs in next year's NASA budget - the first of four such annual payments

the consensus reached at the meeting meant the administration "has sions in which U.S. space shuttles passed the final burdle" along the way to an agreement Mr. Gore and Russian leaders plan to sign during a visit to Moscow on Dec. 14-17, the vice president said.

> The plan seeks to expand the rationale for the space station beyoud technology and jobs - an approach that has kept it on the drawing isoards in one form or the

Mr. Gore said that with Russia's involvement, the space station would cost about \$2 billion less, be

> a larger facility. The U.S. share of the project's cost would be about \$29 billion. The cost to the Russians would depend on the final design of the project. The permanently occupied

outpost would be completed by 2001 The project's other international partners in Europe, Japan, and Canada have in recent days signaled their intention to accept the plan despite earlier concerns, he and other officials said. The president plans this week to sign a decision memo on the matter and send a letter urging the partners to make their consent official on Monday.

the agreed deadline. The White House end of the bargain was the president's "firm commitment to fight for the space station with a new coalition in Congress, said Gregory C. Simon, Mr. Gore's domestic policy adviser.

To those who argue that the United States should not take the

Although numerous obstacles re-nain, including overall funding give it a basis in foreign policy. integral part of its space program. administration officials responded that the Russians, the world's leading pioneers in long-term human completed two years earlier, and be space flight, have agreed to abandon plans for their own secondgeneration Mir space station. As one official put it: "The bigger question is what are the implications for the Russian program if we pull out. They are making a huge





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High Winds Delay Shuttle Launching

missed as improvidently granted."

Mr. Lundberg, handling his first

case before the court, said he had

hoped the justices would have re-

solved a secondary legal question

dismisses a case as improvidently

The court rarely explains why it

Many times a case is dismissed

because the justices, or the law

clerks who screen the appeals, mis-

understood the legal issues on ini-

Some court watchers thought

that is what happened in Tuesday's

second dismissed case, Izumi Sei-

mitsu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha v. U.S. Philips Corp. On the surface, it tested when federal appeals

courts may "vacate," or nullify, a

lower-court judgment when parties

to the case have settled their differ-

Corporations who have lost a

case at the trial level often decide to

settle on appeal and pay off a claim

No comment. No recorded votes.

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida - High wind prevented the space shuttle Endeavour from being launched Wednesday on a mission to repair the Hubble Space Telescope. The launching was re-scheduled for early Thursday. The National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-

tration held its countdown clocks at nine minutes and again at five minutes in hopes that the weather would improve. But officials gave up after an hour. Crosswind gusts of up to 22 miles an hour (36 kilometers an hour) were recorded, well over the

safety limit in the event of an emergency return to

bummer for lawyers," Mr. Cappuc- Cavanaugh v. Roller was "dis-

granted.

And that apparently ended that. in return for getting rid of the ad-

tial consideration.

Supreme Court Goes DIGging

How the Justices Sweep Their Mistakes Away

Sometimes during oral argu-

ments, one can feel a DIG coming
— as in the criminal case dismissed

Tuesday. During arguments four

weeks ago, it became clear that the

South Carolina parole law in dis-

pute had been changed in June by

the state legislature - but that no

one involved in the case had real-

ized it until just days before the

Carl N. Lundberg, representing South Carolina probation officials,

told the justices that a new law,

indeed, had been enacted but that

"nobody was aware of it until Fri-

Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who

rarely asks questions, said, "Well,

you come in here with a 41/2-month-

old statute and present it to us the

eve of the argument. You surely

don't practice law that way in

"No," Mr. Lundberg tried to ex-

plain. "But we had a large number

South Carolina, do you?"

losses, but it's almost always a The court's order said simply that verse judgment.

cio said.

oral argument

day this past week.

Intermittent rain and low clouds added to the problems, as well as a ship that briefly strayed into the restricted booster-recovery area. The liftoff time Thursday will be 0927 GMT.

when better weather is expected.

A record five and possibly seven spacewalks are planned during the 11-day flight to fix the tele-scope. It is the first of several planned service calls on the troubled \$1.6 billion telescope, which was launched in 1990, but has never worked properly.

Among the new parts it is to receive are a widefield planetary camera, solar panels and gyro-

Away From Politics

• Dr. Jack Kevorkian wants to stay in jail and starve himself while Michigan officials try to prosecute him for violating the state's law against assisting in suicide, his attorney said. A district court judge has scheduled a hearing for Dec. 10 to decide whether to try Dr. Kevorkian in the case of a 72-year-old woman with an incurable muscle disease who died by inhaling carbon monoxide gas in the doctor's apartment in October.

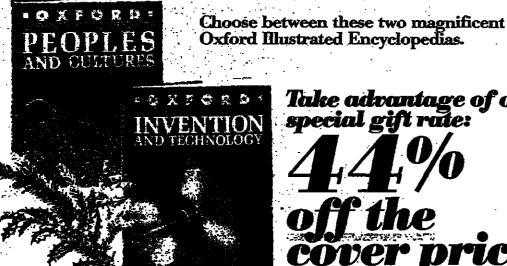
A former emergency room doctor who refused to treat a man with AIDS has settled a lawsuit against her for \$85,000. The settlement in federal court in Los Angeles "sends out a message to all doctors, other health care providers, and other professionals and businesses that discrimination in regards to HIV status can get them into big trouble," said Jon Davidson, senior staff counsel for the American

 Lyndon LaRouche, the persistent presidential candidate who has been imprisoned for nearly five years for raising campaign funds illegally, will be freed from a federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota, next month, the U.S. Parole Commission said. The 71-year-old political extremist will have served one-third of his 15-year sentence for mail fraud and conspiracy.

· A man irritated by a persistent car alarm has been charged with second-degree murder for shooting a college student in Seattle who could not figure out how to turn it off. Terrance Milton Hall, 57, was charged in the death of Steven Burgess, 21, of Shady Cove, Oregon, who was trying to find the alarm under the hood of his rented vehicle when the shooting occurred.

 A man reportedly upset because children cut through his yard on their way home from school opened fire on about 30 of them with his rifle and wounded a 13-year-old boy, according to the police in Charleston, South Carolina. Thomas Hitchcock, 34, was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. AP, NY, WP

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An Opportunity for Peace

Prime Minister John Major appears to lenge in Parliament this week over his government's contacts with the Irish Republican Army. Infuriated by the discovery that secret exchanges had taken place between these antagonists, the most extreme Belfast loyalists, led by the Reverend lan Paisley, demanded the resignation of Mr. Major and his chief aide for Northern Ireland, Sir Patrick Mayhew. But the Paisley group drew no support. Conservatives solidly backed their leaders, and Laborites, who strongly favor a settlement in Ulster, joined in. Even the Ulster Unionists, a Protestant Party larger than Mr. Paisley's, remained silent in tacit approval of the latest turn of events.

Exchanges between the British and the IRA were initiated by the latter in February. The British say an oral message was sent that "the conflict is over but we need your advice on how to bring it to a close." IRA spokesmen deny that this formulation is correct but say they were, and remain, interested in a ceasefire leading to substantive talks. In subsequent exchanges, which continued until Nov. 5, the parties continued a dialogue about cessation of violence and the desire of both parties for a permanent peace.

The fact that these exchanges were secret is no surprise. Preliminary communications of

this kind are usually not publicized —think of the Israelis and the Palestine Liberation Organization, or the U.S. government and the Chinese — until the ground rules for serious negotiations have been established and the prospects for agreement look good.

With this challenge behind him, the prime

minister is free to continue communications with the IRA, assuming that promises of an end to violence are kept.

Surely everyone has grown weary of this senseless struggle, which has caused 3,000 deaths in 25 years and continues in stale mate. John Hume, the Ulster Catholic leader, who condemns IRA violence, has met with the Sinn Fein leader, Gerry Adams, and the two have made proposals to London and Dublin, Governments in both cities are said to have prepared their own versions of the Hume-Adams document. Leaders in the Irish Republic are open to constitutional amendments in that country that will mollify Protestant fears of a takeover. All responsible parties have agreed that the status of Northern Ireland will be changed only with the consent of a majority of its people. Even the terrorists seem to have recognized the futility of a violent alternative.

The congruence of these factors creates an opportunity that peacemakers should grasp. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Plutonium Glut

The dismanding of nuclear warheads after the Cold War will free as much as 40,000 Abombs' worth of plutonium in the coming decade, according to a recent estimate by the Rand Corporation. An equal amount of plutonium is piling up in the spent-fuel dumps of civilian nuclear reactors around the world. This glut threatens to swamp efforts to prevent the spread of atomic arms.

Reactor-grade plutonium may not be as efficient an explosive as weapons-grade plutonium, but it still packs a mighty wallop if compacted into a critical mass - enough to wipe out a small city.

The United States is trying to huy back as much of the nuclear material released from former Soviet warheads as it can. That is a sound investment in making the world less dangerous. But the Clinton administration now needs to reduce the threat from civilian stockpiles as well, by discouraging other states from producing plutonium and encouraging them to put all the material they have under strict international safeguards.

Plutonium is a deadly substance. As little as two kilograms of it can destroy a city in a nuclear explosion. Inhaling less than a pinch of the stuff can cause cancers. And its radiation can kill those exposed to high doses. That makes plutonium very difficult to handle and

even harder to dispose of. America's British French and Japanese allies seem hell-bent on producing plutonium for power plants. That may once have made sense as a hedge against uncertainty in energy supplies. But it no long-er does when the world already has enough uranium to fuel all its nuclear power plants for at least a half-century.

The United States has stopped all plutonium production. And the Clinton administration has proposed a global treaty banning production of plutonium unless it is subject to international inspections. But that treaty would still allow plutonium to be produced To close the loophole, the administration could propose a protocol banning production of plutonium even under safeguards. Countries would be encouraged to sign not only the treaty but also the protocol.

The plutonium already produced for bombs and reactors would still be available for civilian use. It, along with uranium withdrawn from military use, could be registered and stored under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Only under the strictest conditions should it be

allowed to be withdrawn from storage. The world will become safer if the plutonium glut is controlled.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Family Planning for All

Planned Parenthood Federation last week. and by resuming funding for the United Nations Population Fund next January, the Clinton administration has retrieved a banner that America dropped in 1984. Once more the United States has a chance to make a deep

impact on family planning all over the world.

The \$13.2 million is only the first installment on a five-year, \$75 million commitment to International Planned Parenthood, which, like the UN Population Fund, has been denied federal funding ever since certain Reagan administration supporters promulgated the so-called Mexico City policy. That policy, continued by the Bush administration, banned federal aid to any family planning agencies that so much as mentioned abortion - despite the fact that American foreign aid has been sequestered, by law, from any abortionrelated activities since 1985.

When population experts protested that such a ban held poor countries' population efforts hostage to America's abortion contro-

and unnervingly sexist, answer. Population growth, they said, was a "natural phenomenon" that could stimulate economic growth, in that more people meant more ideas, more productivity and more consumers. It also meant that countless women would continue to be condemned to a lifetime of childbearing

- but hey! who was thinking about that? Ironically, America's retreat from leadership of the campaign to make family planning possible for all people came just as the world's developing countries had begun to embrace it. Now more than half the couples in such countries use some form of birth control; in Africa. where the fertility rate is highest and contracep-

tive use lowest, births are beginning to decline. Even so, world population - now 5.2 billion and increasing by 90 million each year -remains awesome, as awesome as the plight of millions of the world's women is tragic. If Bill Clinton's reversal of a cruel, ill-considered policy is intelligent, it is also profoundly humane. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Democracy, Mexican Style

election, in 1988, computers mysteriously stalled, ballot boxes vanished and, a few days later, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the candidate of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, was abruptly declared the win-ner. Few Mexicans believed the officially published vote count; many even doubted that Mr. Salinas had really won.

Now President Salinas has chosen a member of his campaign team from that malodorous race, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, as the PRI candidate to succeed him next year. The voting does not take place until August, but the real contest may be over. No PRI candidate has lost a presidential election since the party was established more than 60 years ago.

The PRI is more genuinely popular today than it was in 1988, thanks mainly to the Salinas administration's strong record of economic leadership. But while pushing through bold market-oriented reforms. Mr. Salinas has made only marginal changes in a political system built on blatant patronage, physical

intimidation and pervasive electoral fraud. Mr. Colosio is a longtime Salinas associate. an economist with a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. But he is intimately acquainted with the earthier aspects of Mexican politics as well. He spent the first years of the Salinas administration modernizing, but not notably democratizing, the PRI. Then he moved on to become secretary of social development, dispensing billions of dollars to alleviate poverty but also to consolidate political support for the government.

Salinas supporters argue that economic reform had to precede democratic reform. Maybe so. But Mexicans and their neighbors are not inclined to wait much longer. The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement guarantees that Mexico's 1994 elections will be much more closely scrutinized throughout the North American continent than those in 1988. Mr. Colosio's first challenge is to see that democracy. Mexican style, becomes more than a cynical joke.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.



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The Way Forward for an Inspired NATO

WASHINGTON — In the wake of victory in the Cold War, Western leaders seem bereft of the strategic vision and daring that led to the founding of NATO and to its unique militarypolitical integration of two continents.

There is unanimity that the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization should be continued. But are contentious issues, too: how NATO should relate to Europe's emerging political unity, how it should respond to the security vacuum in Central Europe previously filled by Soviet power, and the kind of relationship it should

The debate over NATO's future, to resume this Thursday when foreign ministers meet in Brussels, has been dominated largely by paro-

Germany is most sympathetic to a redefini-tion of the alliance's scope and mission. Con-

By Zbiguiew Brzezinski

is progressively to be diluted into a vast and still undefined security system from Vancouver east-

ward to Vladivostok. In that vague system, America would retain its close links with Western Europe, Russia would enjoy a special security role in the space of the former Soviet Union, and Central Europe would be kept out of NATO and be recognized as a zone of particular Russian interest.

These ideas are to be aired during a NATO summit meeting in mid-January and during President Clinton's later visit to Moscow. Any NATO unwillingness to define new and constructive goals for America and Europe is likely to result only in empty slogans. But the eagerness of the American and Russian presi-

A worthy goal is a Europe within its historical and cultural frontiers, a Europe that truly embraces its Central European kin, a Europe that by expanding the scope of its security

arrangements reduces the potential for Bosnia-type instability. But it is also essential to embrace the new Russia cordially.

scious of the threatening instability in the East (dramatized by the bloodshed in southeastern Europe). Germany sees eastward expansion of NATO as an integral part of shaping a secure.

united and larger Europe.

France, anxious about Germany's growing political and economic preeminence in Central Europe, emphasizes the need to further deepen West European military and political cooperation in order to reduce what it sees as excessive dependence on America.

Britain, eager to dilute French and German leadership in the European Union. Iavors expanding the union's membership (more economic width, less political depth). But it is cautious about major changes lest Britain's once vaunted "special relationship" with America be further diminished.

NATO'S loudest voice. Washington, has been strangely muted on the issue, except for President Bill Clinton's proposed "Partnership for Peace" plan, basically meant to avoid jeopardizing the emerging American-Russian connection.
President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic argues that Central Europe's new democracies have a right to be part of any European-Atlantic security system, and that the West should live up

lesa of Poland echoes him. While no longer opposing European integration and the European-Atlantic security connection. Russia wants integration to be confined to the western peripheries of the continent. NATO

D ARIS - The European Union

more attempt to bring a settlement to

Yugoslavia. They demand territorial

concessions to Bosnia by Serbs and

Croats. The Bosnians are then to sur-

render. Sanctions on Serbia would be lifted, and Croatia and Bosnia would

be given funds to reconstruct their

At a Geneva meeting on Monday.

the three peoples at war agreed only

to resume direct negotiations. None

has changed its position, although all

Bosnia has introduced fragmentation

munitions into its shelling of regions north of Sarajevo. No doubt these

will make their appearance else-

where, furthering the indiscriminate

murder and wounding of civilians.

Serbian shelling of Sarajevo and oth-

er Bosnian cities, and Croatian shell-

The Bosnian Serbs' commanders

are not disposed to give up land they

have taken from Croatia and Bosnia.

and some continue to talk of further

The Croats are determined to re-

establish themselves in the part of their country now held by Serbian forces. It is most improbable that

they will make peace with Serbia

without the return of Serbian-held

Kraiina, a return that the United

territorial expansion in Bosnia.

Meanwhile, the Serbian military in

onomies and resettle refugees

None of this looks likely

are under new pressures.

ing of Mostar, continue.

governments are making one

to its professed convictions. President Lech Wa-

dents to make each other look good may produce formulas that could perniciously affect the prospects for European stability.

The vague "Partnership for Peace" signals American reluctance to override Russian objec-tions to any widening of NATO. That "partnership" involves limited and mainly technical NATO collaboration with any former Communist country of Central Europe and Eurasia, whether or not it is a democracy and is vulnerable to dangerous territorial or ethnic conflicts. This is thus an indirect rejection of the Central European states that can claim to have met the criteria for NATO membership.

A further danger is that President Clinton, while in Moscow, may be tempted to endorse a formula for an American-Russian guarantee of Central European security. The formula would re-establish a privileged role for Russia over

Central Europe, but with an American sanction. (Echoes of Yalta.)

Russia's newly proclaimed military doctrine establishing a preponderant security interest in the region is ominous. So was the aggressive tone of the marrian last week by Verreil Princes. tone of the warning last week by Yevgeni Pri-makov, the intelligence chief, that an expansion of NATO would force Moscow into "fundamental" countermeasures.

A special American-Russian deal might intensify uncertainty about Europe's future while fostering anti-American resentments. Russian imperial ambitions would be rekindled, jeopardizing the prospects for Russian democracy.

What Ought to Be Done for Bosnia Won't Be Done

By William Pfaff

Nations also has vainly demanded.

Serbia's propagandisis in Western Europe again are talking about Alba-

nian-populated Kosovo, inside Ser-

bia, as "a sacred Serbian land system-

atically occupied, usurped, ravaged,

its population massacred, forced into

churches profaned ... by a foreign

people ferociously hostile to Serbs

[supported by foreign journalists and politicians who are] professional in-stigators of the murder of the Serbian

nation." The implication is that

The Belgrade government is not at ease with what is happening. UN

sanctions have crippled the country, imposing grave hardship on the peo-

ple, who during the first year of the war could celebrate Serbia's con-

quests in indifference to the horrors

being imposed upon their former fel-

vic, who calls the sanctions "geno-

cide," is caught amid the popular

suffering and unrest that the sanc-

tions have caused, the extreme na-

tionalist political forces challenging

him in the forthcoming national elec-

tions, the feeble democratic forces to

his left, and the Bosnian and Cro-

atian Serbs who denounce any com-

promise in their program for creating

Now President Slobodan Milose-

low Yugoslavs outside Serbia.

something will be done about this.

Serbia's military commander. General Ratko Mladic, rejects even the territorial compromises that Mr.

Milosevic has previously offered, say-

ing that the new frontiers "have been

traced with Serbian blood and no one

asked as to what to do now. The

European plan is not going to be ac-

cepted unless it is imposed. Is anyone

in the West prepared to impose it? The Clinton administration, despite many

brave threats and fine warnings of

what it might do in Yngoslavia, has in

Secretary of State Warren Christo-

her said in a news conference on

Nov. 22 that the United States would

do nothing about Yugoslavia until

there was an agreement among the warring parties "that is fully consen-sual." Forget the United States.

The Europeans threaten intensi-

fied sanctions and an end to humani-

tarian aid. The latter chiefly affects

In principle, what might be done?

the Bosnians, already the victims.

It seems to me that two logical

courses exist, neither of which will be

taken. The first is to accept the results

of Serbian and Croatian aggression

and impose the present European

plan for Bosnian surrender. This

would mean committing air power to

strike anyone who interferes with hu-

has the right to erase them.

fact ruled out any action.

That risk makes it imperative that Western, especially American, leaders define a new and wider vision for European-Atlantic security. It should be designed to revive movement toward a secure, more self-reliant and larger Europe and to fashion with Russia a cooperative relationship that bars imperial ambitions.

A worthy goal is a Europe within its historical and cultural frontiers, a Europe that truly embraces its Central European kin, a Europe that by expanding the scope of its security arrangements reduces the potential for Bosnia-type instability. But it is also essential to embrace the new Russia cordially, lest rejection accelerate the re-emergence of imperial ambitions.

The best course would be a far-reaching

NATO proposal for a formal treaty of alliance with Russia, and a simultaneous initiative to establish a NATO-linked "coalition for regional security" with the three or four Central European states qualifying for eventual NATO membership. The treaty would reassure Russia that NATO is a partner, not a potential adver-sary; the initiative would begin the long process

of enlarging NATO.

The alliance with Russia would be based on the recognition that Russia can contribute to world peace. But as a truly major power, sensitive about its status, Russia is not likely to subordinate its forces to NATO by becoming merely another member, despite the largely diversionary

hints that it would welcome such membership. Much more likely would be a Russian effort to dilute NATO into something similar to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, thereby undoing it.

But a treaty could provide for mutual planning

but a treaty could provide for mutual planning of peacekeeping, peace enforcing missions and other military cooperation while satisfying Russia's understandable quest for special recognition.

A NATO-sponsored "coalition for regional security" could involve tighter coordination and integration by stages of Central European states into NATO's command, logistics, planning and training systems. Unlike the looser "partnership" idea, the coalition would be defined explicitly as a transition toward eventual full membership.

Members would be expected to assume some burdens of any NATO decision on collective action; in return, they would be defined as a region of defensive security interest to the alliance, although without forward deployment of NATO lorces in them.

The NATO-centered system of security would thus involve a Central European coalition as a stepping-stone toward membership, a wider "Partnership for Peace," and an alliance with Russia. A program along these lines would be an important step toward assuring a more secure and larger Europe.

The writer was national security adviser in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

manitarian convoys, continues to bombard civilians or resists the terri-

torial concessions demanded of Serbs

The other logical course - long ago rejected - is to give arms and

political support to the victims of

aggression so long as they wish to

continue to light against that aggres-

sion. That would mean arms and ma-

terial aid for Bosnia (since Croatia, as

well as Serbia, is an aggressor in Bos-

I have not written about Yugosla-

via in recent weeks because I have not

wanted to contribute to any illusions

that may survive among those victims

of aggression that anyone will help

them. The European powers have put

forward a plan to end the war, but

they will not enforce it, and without

and Bosnia the territorial concessions

they want, and they threaten to with-draw their UN contingents if the plan is not accepted. None of this is

enough. As for the United States, it

will do nothing.

Accordingly, this will be another

terrible winter in Bosnia, and a newly

terrible one in Serbia. There is a post-

er, unsigned, appearing in recent days on walls in Paris. It says, "Bos-nia wishes you a Joyful Christmas.

International Herald Tribune.

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and a Happy New Year."

They offer Serbia lifted sanctions

enforcement it will not happen.

nia). But it will not happen.

and Croats by the Europeans.

Off Work: A Disaster In America

By Bob Herbert

N EW YORK — The vast major-ity of American young people, three out of four, never get a college degree. And the schooling they do receive does not prepare them well for the world of work.

These youngsters may be experts at video games, they may have an eye for lashion and a sense of style, they may be connoisseurs of MTV. but most of them are inept at the nearly lifelong task of finding and holding a job.

According to the Department of

Labor: They receive little guidance on how to move into a career that can support a family. Their reading, writing, math and communications skills are largely inadequate for the demands of today's quality employers."

New York Telephone once tested 57,000 applicants before finding 2,100 who were qualified for entry-

level rechnical jobs. Studies have shown that in the 1980s, the real wages of men with college degrees increased modestly, while high school graduates saw their wages decline by 9 percent, and the wages of dropouts fell by a precipi-tous 12 percent.

In those 10 years the earnings gap between high school and college graduates doubled.

Instead of getting better, the situation is growing worse. Coilege graduates are having a harder and harder time finding employment, and when they have to settle for less they put a downward squeeze on everybody else in the job market. Those at the bottom get squeezed out.
For black and Latino young people

n America's biggest cities, conditions have become catastrophic. Their offi-cial rate of unemployment ranges from 25 to 40 percent.

But Jack Woest, executive direc-tor of a program in Chicago called the Alternative Schools Network, has observed: "Over 75 to 80 percent of minority youth are not ever counted in the official memployment rate because they are not even looking for work. They often live in neighborhoods where there are no jobs to be found." And when you can't find a job, it's

easy to find trouble. Job training advocates have felt for many years that it would be helpful if America had a school-to-work program, a national effort to aid the passage of young people into the in-creasingly complex world of employ-ment. Bill Clinton was a supporter, and he has come up with a program called the "School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1993." It has passed the House and will be taken up by the

Senate early next year. it will do very little. The original idea was to bring the for young people. In addition to their academic work, they would receive some occupational training and real employment experience, thus getting a boost toward a career. There would

also be a component for dropouts.

The Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce, headed by Ira Magaziner and with Hillary Rodham Clinton as a staff person, reported in 1990: "America may have the worst school-to-work transition system of any advanced industrial country. Students who know few adults to belip them get their first job are left

to sink or swim."

President Clinton's program will not change that. In introducing the legislation, Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, said. "It is a small investment that will yield dramatic returns in productivity."

"Small" is the operative word.
"Minuscule" would be better. Only
\$100 million is available for the entire program in the first year. It's any-body's guess after that.

To put it in perspective, consider that the Senate, in approving its crime bill earlier this month, authorized the expenditure of \$3 billion to finance the construction of 10 new regional prisons, and another \$3 billion for boot camps and other pro-grams for young offenders. Referring to the funding levels of

the school-to-work initiative. Bob Taggart, president of the Remedia-tion and Training Institute in Alex-andria, Virginia, said: "There's just enough water to water the topsoil of consultants and policy gurus. The money is just not going to get down there to kids in need." There is a violent crime emergency

in the United States, and there is an employment crisis. The policymakers -seem unable to understand the ways in which the two things are linked. and the degree to which the former is driven by the latter.

The New York Times.

Asia Should Be Investing in the Environment, Too have been said of Mao's China or

HONG KONG — "Where there's muck there's brass" was a colloquial saying of the England of the Industrial Revolution. This might translate into modern jargon as Where there's pollution there's GNP growth." The environmental disasters

wrought throughout the former So-viet Union and Eastern Europe may give the lie to that belief. But it is still widely held. In many Asian countries, suspi-

cion on the part of government and industry of the mouves of Western environmentalists runs deep. Like concern for workers' rights, it is seen at best as neocolonial interference. at worst as a deliberate attempt to raise manufacturing costs to make Asian products less competitive and even provide a new basis for protectionism - a fear that is not un-founded if some statements by Western "environmentalists" are taken at face value. There is a widespread view, partic-

ularly where authoritarianism rules. that concern with pollution is, like democracy, something that only the rich can afford. The poor need jobs. electricity, detergents, plastic bags and, with luck, motorbikes.

It is true that Japan, like Western Europe, began to clean up only after people became rich enough to demand higher environmental standards. Labor-short South Korea and Taiwan are in much the same process now, as moves to higher-technology industries and democratic politics provide carrot and stick for a cleaner life.

But there is growing evidence to suggest that in much of Asia where there is the aspiration to wealth, if not yet its reality, environment is deteriorating so fast that action is needed now. It cannot wait for those con-cerned to reach the "developed" stage. The longer the problems are left, the higher the cost of solving them.

By Philip Bowring

The less Thailand invests now in a viable public transport system, the heavier the longer-term economic cost - let alone costs in health and quality of life - of a traffic-smogbound capital.

Likewise with agricultural land degradation in several countries that threatens long-term productivity, the overuse of groundwater to meet fast expanding urban demand, and water pollution from human as well as industrial sources which destroys fish-

ing and farming.
Concepts of saving and investment apply to the environment as much as to the economy at large. The World Bank, among others, is arguing strongly that investment in environmental issues will help economic growth, not slow it down.

Critics may regard that as a debat-able proposition designed to sell the idea of environmental spending. Much depends on time scale and perspective. Malaysia and Indonesia may be able to speed medium-term growth by chopping down more trees, even if that ultimately leaves them in the situation that Thailand and the Philippines have reached—no trees to sell and problems of floods and erosion caused by denudation.

China is desperately short of elec-tric power and mainly uses coal for generation. Why install costly anti-pollution devices if there is no local voice to demand better quality at the expense of financial return, and if the acid rain that China produces falls on Japan? As it happens, Japan is spend-ing big bucks trying to reduce pollution by China by installing scrubbers in its power stations. But the very need for such philanthropy is indica-

tive of China's attitude. The urgency of the situation in much of fast growing East Asia is underlined by the fact that, according

to the World Bank, industrial pollution is growing at several times the rate of GNP. The situation is generally worse than in other regions of the world, partly because of East Asia's dynamism but also because of its generally high population densities and intensive agriculture.

Some countries where pollution is

already very serious, such as China and Thailand, have barely begun the process of urbanization. China is still 65 percent rural, Thailand 70 percent. East Asia's urban population will almost double in the next 20 years. Electricity consumption will increase two to three times faster than GNP. motor vehicles by double that again,

Developing Asia has barely begun to use market and price signals, so successfully used in other aspects of their economies to alleviate problems
— realistic energy pricing, rules on
emissions, taxes on urban road users. charges for sewage and water. Heavy investment in public transport, water control and other areas to ensure that natural resources are renewable is even further behind the needs.

Awareness is increasing, and Asia's growth does provide an opportunity to invest in the newest and best, to ensure that cars and power stations are the least polluting that techno-logy permits, and that factories are designed and run with an eye to so-cial as well as financial returns.

its own detritus, as it did in Eastern Europe. It may lead to a reaction against the god of GNP.

If this does not happen, not only may economic growth bog down in

Few people today set Sri Lanka up as an exemplar of development. But despite an abysmal GNP ranking, it has shown outstanding achievements in health, longeviry, education and other quality-of-life measures. For all

their abundant faults, the same could

pre-reform Vietnam.

Dengist GNP growth may stun
the world, but at some point society will have to pay for pollution, and the decays of irrigation and health delivery systems.
Investment in the environment

may slow GNP growth in the short term. But, after all, East Asia is supposed to be a region where — whether under the influence of Confucius, Islam, Buddhism, communism or lamily values - community interests, as interpreted by wise govern-ments, take precedence over individual greed and short-term profit. International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Crisis in Italy

ROME - "It is not a Ministerial crisis, but a national crisis," said a Deputy yesterday [Nov. 29]. The Zanardelli Cabinet will be formed in a few days, but no one believes that itwill last. Signor Zanardelli is a distinguished jurist and a profound think-er, but he has none of the qualities of a man of action. He is known to be of a nervous temperament, changeable and irresolute, whereas circum-stances demand an energetic and de-cided policy. It is doubtful whether he will improve the existing state of things, if he does not make it worse.

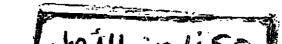
1918: Splendid Welcome

LONDON — London gave a magnificent welcome to-day [Dec. 1] to the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, and the two Italian Ministers, Signor Orlando and Bar-one Sonnino. The scene when the victorious marshal and the popular French statesman stepped out of

Charing Cross Station at two o'clock this afternoon was one of indescribable enthusiasm. It seems that the whole city had turned out to do them honor and show the nation's gratitude to them for their immense work in the common cause.

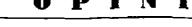
1943: To Defeat Japan CAIRO - From our New York edition: President Roosevell, Prime

ter Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek have concluded an extraordinary five-day conference somewhere in North Africa, at which they agreed to prosecute the war against Japan until she is utterly de-leated, and then strip her of all territory she has gained by conquest or other means since 1895. This was announced here today [Dec. 1] in a communique. The place of the conference was not made public. The zero hour of the planned offensive against Japan was not disclosed, but it was obvious that it would not wait until the end of the war in Europe.



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France Gives Grandeur a Rest

حكذامن الأحل

PARIS - In their antumn of distress, the French have By Jim Hoagland turned to a conciliator for political leadership. To Edouard Balladur comes the chance to show that tolalition in the parliament that Mr. erance can supplant grandeur and Balladur heads. Mr. Mitterrand confrontation as the driving force an detachment, a style that permits of a political system built on deep and historic national division. no public hint of self-doubt. It is still not clear that the easily

bored French can stand all that

much tolerance or that they will

reward Mr. Balladur for practicing

his soft politics of persuasion on

them. The prime minister they elect-

ed in March balances on a powder

keg of social discontent and faction-

al political rivalries that could ex-

plode to wreck his unstated but am-

This means that France is even

more self-absorbed than usual.

Gallic ambitions to create a united

Europe through political willpower may go on hold over the next 18 months in the run-up to the 1995

In a conversation at the Matig-

non mansion that is the prime min-

ister's official residence, Mr. Balla-

dur himself suggests that it is time

for a Europe Light, for a lessening

of the heavy bureaucratic structure

that previous French governments

"It may be necessary to simplify the structure of Europe" over a peri-

od of years, he said as he dropped a log on a crackling fire that broke the

chill of the uncharacteristic bitter

cold that has gripped Paris this

week. There are many organiza-

tions. We need to bring some of

them together and to compare what they are supposed to do."

of renewing the domestic economy

will not make his nation less inter-

nationalist in its outlook. But, like

President Bill Clinton, his political

fate depends much more on creat-

ing jobs and restoring confidence

at home than on maintaining a

French unemployment contin-

ues to rise despite the modest stim-

ulus package that Mr. Balladur has

enacted. A nation that was shocked

to see 2 million people unemployed

four years ago now has 3.2 million

obless, 12 percent of the work

force. Anguish and xenophobia

have replaced the customary élan.

Mr. Balladur is determined not to

ight the fuse to the powder keg. He

has sought peace with France's mili-

tant unions and farmers, who see

their cherished comfortable way of

life endangered by a shrinking econ-

omy and global trade negotiations.

He has backed of! when confronted

with strikes that appeared to be slip-

10 percent unemployment cannot

be managed like a society that has

3 or 4 percent unemployment," he

observed. "You cannot carry out

all the reforms you may want when unemployment is high and eco-

nomic growth is very limited. You

must take extra care not to inflict

A leader "can no longer give

orders from the top and be obeyed all the way down," he said. "You have to make yourself understood.

You have to inform the public.

And you have to accept that you

are not always right, to question your own policies."

It is hard to imagine such words coming from Charles de Gaulle or the incumbent Socialist president,

François Mitterrand, who governs in tandem with the center-right co-

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's sig-

nature, name and full address. Letters

should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for

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WORLD...

A society that faces more than

ping out of control.

high profile in foreign affairs.

Mr. Balladur asserts that his task

ple presidential ambitions.

presidential election.

labored to impose.

But Mr. Balladur benefits from the new and perhaps temporary French appetite for modesty in their leaders. His personal approval rating, measured by opinion polls, stands at 60 percent, well ahead of Mr. Mitterrand and other French political leaders. Mr. Balladur is now seen by many analysis as the leading presidential con-tender from his neo-Gaullist Rally

for the Republic party. It was not supposed to be that way. Mr. Balladur, an eminence grise and finance specialist for most of his career, was chosen for the prime ministership by his party's leader, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and twice former prime minister. Mr. Chirac chose

to devote his energies to preparing

his own campaign for 1995. Now he has to be hoping that Mr. Balladur will slip on a banana peel. Mr. Chirac's hard-line position on GATT trade negotiations is intended to corner Mr. Balladur. who has to be flexible enough to get an accord without seeming to give away French interests.

Mr. Balladur brushes aside such speculation about the future and returns the conversation to the day-to-day problems he is trying to surmount. Courteous rather than warm, sly rather than charismatic, the prime minister acknowledges that his case-by-case, nonconfrontational political approach is "an experiment" for the French public.

The French like generalizations and grand principles. But it is a time to experiment, to see what you can do, re-examine it when you have done it and then move ahead again," Mr. Balladur concludes. Thus far the French seem ready to give unexciting pragmatism a chance,

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Say It in Catalan level to nearly 50 percent - and Regarding the report "Catalo-

nians Open a War of Words" (Nov. 24) by Alan Riding: On recent trips through Catalonia I have encountered a rising contempt for foreigners. This contrasts sharply with the solicitous

attention received in the past. Nor is mine the only complaint. It is becoming a public outcry. The distinguished Catalonian-born writer José Maria Gironella has deplored the discrimination against those who do not speak Catalan — nearly half the popula-tion of Catalonia. Mr. Gironella particularly decried the attitude of some physicians who refuse to speak anything but Catalan, even to non-Catalan-speaking patients.

A physician myself, I have no

words to describe such behavior. Today, instruction in the Span ish language is difficult to find for Spanish-speaking residents of Cat-alonia. Their children are condemned from childhood to "immersion" in Catalan as a sole language. The Spanish press is full of letters denouncing this abuse. G. GOMEZ CRESPO.

Madrid **Buying Non-Votes**

Regarding "Democracy as She Walks the Streets" (Opinion, Nov.

16) by William Safire: - : As much as I enjoyed Mr. Safire's reminiscences about "walking-around money" in the 1960 presidential campaign, I think the comparison to this year's cam-

paign for the governorship of New Jersey somewhat misses the point. What Mr. Safire described was how both major parties tried to enhance voter turnout through their own versions of "trickledown economics." In the New Jersey campaign, the case apparently was the reverse: that Republican party workers paid money to keep voters from showing up. Isn't that

a difference worth pondering?

Stockholm. Republicans and Tariffs

Regarding the editorial "NAF-TA's True Importance" (Nov. 15): The editorial refers to the Re-

publican Party as "the historic par-ty of free trade." But the first Republican president, Abraham Lincoln, signed a number of bills raising the tariff. The McKinley Tariff of 1890 raised the average

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GREAT YOU WANT TO TELL THE

was signed by President Benjamin Harrison, a Republican who had won the 1888 election on a high-

Mr. McKinley himself, as president, signed the Dingley Tariff, raising rates to a new high. Warren G. Harding signed the Fordney-McCumber bill in 1922 and Herbert Hoover the Smoot-Hawley

Tariff in 1931. BERNARD SINSHEIMER. Boulogne, France.

To Stop Nuclear Arms

Regarding "Look Again At Nu-clear Facts of Life" (Opinion, Nov. 11) by Philip Bowring: Mr. Bowring's assertion that "nuclear weapons technology cannot be stooped, only slowed" sounds like

another self-imposed limit that said humans were never meant to fly, much less to the moon. It is patently absurd (and certainly no "fact of life") to assume we cannot rid our world of a weapon, or any harmful technology, that we created. Doing so requires new vi-

sions, willpower, courage, stamina and fewer limits on our creativity. JOHN OTRANTO.

Free Jonathan Pollard

Regarding recent letters on Jonathan Pollard, who is jailed in the United States for spying on behalf of Israel:

No one denies that Jonathan Pollard committed a crime, but his sentence of life imprisonment is disproportionate in the extreme. No other person in U.S. history has received more than a 10-year sentence for this offense: passing cret information to a friendly nation. Mr. Pollard has now served eight years, the last five in solitary confinement. He has paid his deb to society and his sentence should

be commuted to time served. DIANA BECKETT

Boulogne-sur-Seine, France. BENGT PERSSON. **Bring Back Gorbachev**

Mikhail Gorbachev is the ap-propriate person to guide Russia out of its present dilemma. He is a mature citizen, veteran politician, and an experienced president. He is aware of the good and bad of political principles, and his

knowledge and experience should not go to waste. POOPAL SUBRAMANIAN.

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... YOU HOPE

THE WORLD

Doctors Who Heal

How about, finally, a separate Nobel Prize for medicine? Once more, two biotechnicians have received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine and once more bedside physicians have been overlooked. With the development of modern laboratory research it

becomes more and more unlikely

that a clinician will ever again be the recipient of the prize. We propose that the prize for physiology and medicine be split and that the emphasis of the prize for medicine be placed upon clinical medicine to prevent an endless list of laboratory technicians, engineers, botanists and so on - who have never studied medicine and never sat at the bedside of a patient - from being rewarded under the heading of "medicine."

In 1981 we approached the Nobel committee with this proposal, without success. Is there any support among your readers?

W. KONIGSBERGER M.D.

Genolier, Switzerland.

In a Crystal Ball, Darkly

A number of newspapers, notably your own, have drawn attention to the efforts made by Martin Scorsese to establish accurately the right period background for his film, "The Age of Innocence," based on Edith Wharton's novel.

However, in the film we see in Ellen Olenska's drawing-room a well-known painting by the Bel-gian symbolist Fernand Khnopff. 'Art," which depicts a leopard embracing a young man. This is presumably meant to indicate Ellen's exotic and avant-garde tastes. Not merely avant-garde but prophetic, since although the action of the film takes place in the New York of the 1870s, Khnopff did not paint the picture until 1896.

> MICHAEL PALMER. Luxembourg.

Misconstruing the Bard Regarding "Doctors' Salad Days May Be Over" (Nov. 8):

Not only is Shakespeare con-stantly plagrarized, his words are often misconstrued. When Cleopa-

tra ("Antony and Cleopatra" Act I. Scene 5) utters the phrase "My salad days, when I was green in judgment," obviously she is refer-

ring to the time when she was too voung to have gained wisdom. How can you possibly transform that into "Doctors' Salad Days May Be Over"? Perhaps the headline writer imagined that salad

MARJORIE STEELE Antibes, France,

Editor's Note: Mrs. Steele is correct. The headline was changed to Doctors' Shrinking Salary Syn-

Warmth for Serbia

The editorial "Winter Warmth for Bosnia" (Nov. 16) suggests that the cutting off of gas, and thus of heat, to Belgrade is a good idea. This not only would force "Serbian aggressors" to "share Sarajevo's pain" but torment innocents as well. Two wrongs don't make a right.

ARISTOTLE TZIAMPIRIS.

The Splendid Wealth Of the Poor Bhutanese

By Paul Spencer Sochaczewski

J ANGTSIKHA, Bhutan — From a mountaintop, I looked down on the long valley. Not far off was a Buddhist shrine, which the Bhutanese call a drong, a temple-fortress built to withstand the elements. Prayer flags fluttered in the wind, I counted three houses in the valley. Trees blanketed the hills.

Later, I descended 1.500 meters (4,900 feet) to Jangtsikha village, where I met Gyeltsnen, a farmer. It was an Aristotelian encounter.

He looked at my Swiss Army knife, French backpack, Italian

MEANWHILE

trekking shoes. American tent and Australian pants, complete with the zippered knees that allow them to be turned into shorts. Gyeltsnen

concluded that I was rich. He was also puick to point out that he was poor. Gyeltsnen, an illiterate, was wearing homespun clothes. His family's most important possessions were six cattle, assorted pigs and chickens, a house and his wife's turquoise jewelry.

"You're wrong," I said, "You're not poor at all. You're rich." Gyelisnen looked skeptical. "You are selfsufficient — not to mention the fact that the King provides your family with free medical care and your children with free schooling."

Gyeltsnen did not respond. I kept trying to convince him: it was easy to get carried away in Bhutan's pine-scented hills. "You have the most important things anyone can have," I said, "forests and clean, fresh water. You also have a set of spiritual beliefs that provides psychological support for however many lives you may have. You have built-in conservation safeguards — you yourself just told me that the tree we are sitting under is sacred and cannot be cut. And you have a family that stays together. People in the West do not have these things anymore. This forest those prayer flags and your chil-

dren make you a rich man.' "You," Gyeltsnen replied, "can afford to travel to Bhutan. I cannot afford to travel to visit you. I had no answer. No. the only way to persuade the 600,000 people

of Bhutan of just how rich they are is to bus them to neighboring Nepal. There they could see how another small Himalayan kingdom has wiped out its forests, resulting inregular landslides and shortages of firewood and clean water.

If Gyeltsnen went to Nepal hewould see what critics call "tourists' prayer flags," a euphemism for the strips of used toilet tissue adorning the more popular trekking routes. He would see how the Nepalese have modified their traditional cultures of Hinduism and Buddhism to accomodate a third

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religion, Mass Tourism. Maybe Gyeltsnen will not have to go to Nepal. The Nepalese are coming to Bhutan through the southern lowlands. Bhutanese officials say the intruders, who are really environmental refugees, are creating social tensions as they-

compete for resources. Such pressure is new to Bhutan. Based on the standard statistics per capita GNP of \$425, average life expectancy of only 49 years. adult literacy of just 30 percent. and the number of doctors (a total of 42 as of 1988). Bhutan has a low

standard of living. Yet tiny Bhutan has managed to keep many of its natural resources. in good shape. By royal decree, 60 percent of the land is kept under forest; hunting is banned in 20 percent of the kingdom. Outside influence is tightly curbed. Only 4,000 foreign tourists are allowed in each year, and each must pay \$250 a day for the privilege. The government is prudent in its economic management. Foreign exchange reserves are in surplus, there is no foreign debt

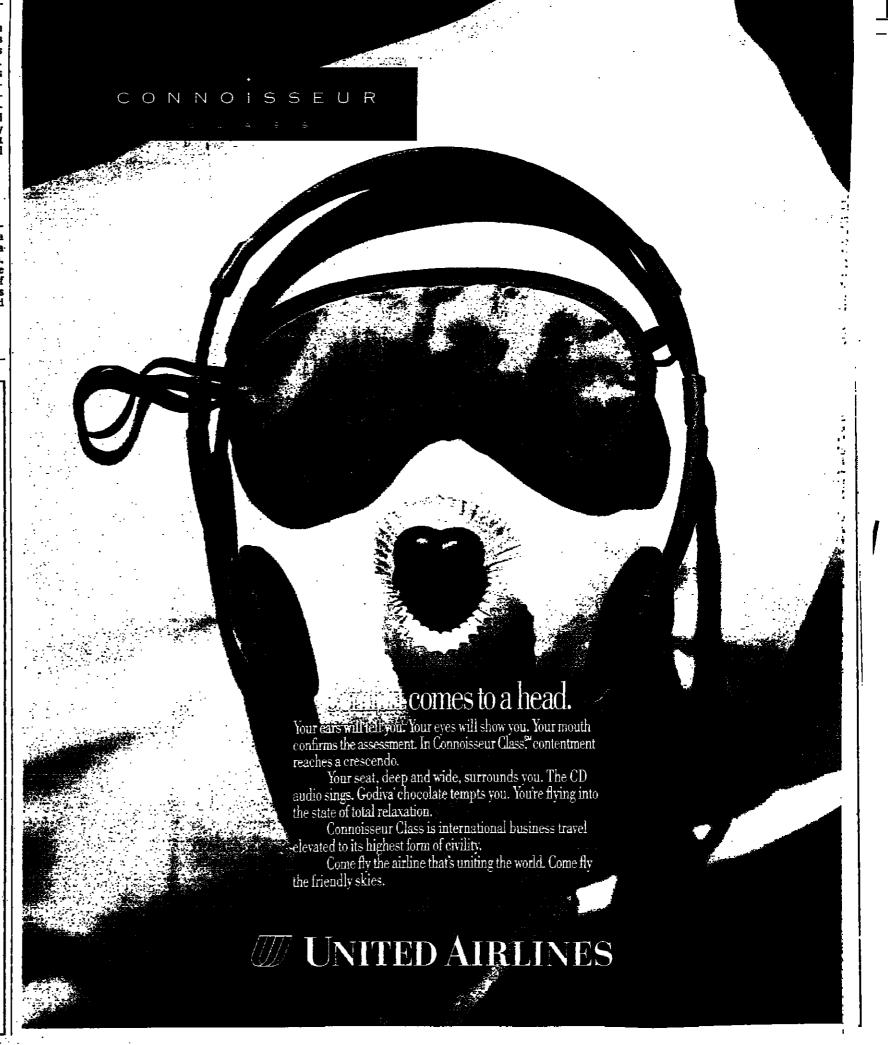
and the budget is balanced. Bhutan has not trashed its natural heritage or surrendered to the lure of over-rapid development based on greed. It has managed to remain in splendid isolation, a land where there is no democracy, but where every subject can request an audience with the King.

The writer, head of creative ser-vices at World Wide Fund for Na-

ture International, in Switzerland.

contributed this comment to the In-

ternational Herald Tribune.



Bonn's 'Different Approach' on Iran Draws U.S. Anger

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service
BRUSSELS — The United States is locked in a sitter dispute with Germany over Bonn's determinaion to boost its economic and political ties with Iran and thwart Washington's campaign to isolate the lehran regime, senior State Department officials said

Both countries insist that ties between the two ountries are exceptionally strong, and that President 3ill Clinton and President Helmut Kohl have a close elationship. But the Iran issue is a major irritant, and secretary of State Warren M. Christopher voiced his lispleasure to Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel during a neeting in Rome on Tuesday, the officials said,

With much fanfare at his first meeting with Europein Community foreign ministers in Luxembourg in lune. Mr. Christopher announced an American-led initiative to squeeze Iran's economy and halt the sale

of sophisticated technology that could be used for military purposes. The ministers agreed to study the matter, but most expressed little enthusiasm.

to German financial organs, a step that would substantially help Iran's troubled economy.

Germany has obstructed attempts to limit Western military purposes. The ministers agreed to study the matter, but most expressed little enthusiasm.

At a press conference during a meeting at the European Community headquarters in Brussels on Wednesday, Mr. Christopher said he "had a good discussion of the situation." Without marning any country, he essentially acknowledged that the initia-tive has thus far failed.

Mr. Christopher added. "The United States continues to believe fran is an outlaw nation resisting the Middle East peace process as well as being involved in terrorist actions in many countries around the world." Of other European communities, only Britain has wholeheartedly embraced the American initiative. while Germany, France, Italy and Japan have tradi-

tionally voiced the strongest objections to any curb on their trade with Iran. In recent months, Germany has begun to negotiate the restructuring of Iran's \$5 billion in short-term debt

trade and investment with Tehran until it curbs its weapons buildup and ends its support for terrorism, and has pushed in international meetings for less on practicality." pressure on Iran.

What has most infuriated Washington is that senior Iranian officials have recently made official visits to Germany. When the head of fran's intelligence and security services. Ali Fallahian Khuzestani, visited Bonn in September, he met not only with German officials, but also with officials at Siemens AG, which had been building a nuclear reactor in Busheir during the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

sharp protest in a meeting shortly afterward with Mr.

The Germans, however, see it differently. "The middlemen, American-made equipment that American position is not fair," said one senior Gertential military uses, Pentagon officials said.

man official involved in shaping the Iran policy. "The Americans are saying. These are the bad guys and be finished with them." We are saying. These are the

The official added that it was because of a "special relationship" with Iran that Germany was able to act as a mediator to win the release of American hostages from Iran in 1980. And he insisted that Germany has "the toughest legislation in all the world" to prevent the spread of militarily useful equipment.

Part of the problem with Mr. Christopher's initiative is that the United States itself does not ban all The visit prompted Mr. Christopher to make a sales to Iran's military establishment. According to U.S. intelligence reports. Iran has circumvented loopholes in American laws by buying through European middlemen. American-made equipment that have po-

77

PONDERING ECONOMIC REPAIRS — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa during a budget committee hearing Wednesday in the lower house of the Japanese Diet. He said action was needed "to erase the uncertain economic outlook."

Patten's Next Step Puts His Credibility on the Line

HONG KONG - Governor

Chris Patten's credibility will be at stake on Thursday when he annonnees his next move in the battle with China over greater democracy for Hong Kong, analysts said

Hong Kong is be governed before the colony's reversion to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. for Hong Kong, analysis said

Mr. Patten is widely expected to tell the Legislative Council that he will press ahead with a limited package of electoral reforms after the breakdown of Chinese-British

talks on the issue over the weekend. can't believe the community would That would leave the door open for last-chance negotiations on more sensitive aspects of how

Keeping a low profile Wednes-day, Mr. Patten indicated that his next move would not be radical. "There are some issues which

brokers said. But by trying to appear concilia-

change's blue-chip Hang Seng in-dex rose 1.41 percent Wednesday on hopes that Beijing and London could still find common ground.

regard as being controversial," he

The Hong Kong stock ex-

tory. 15 months after he first angered China with his original bluehaven't yet been agreed to, which I print for a more democratic Hong

Kong, Mr. Pauen may score few points among Hong Kong's six milion people, analysis said

"I don't see the Chinese giving in," said Robert Broadfoot, manag-ing director of Political and Eco-nomic Risk Consultancy Ltd., a Hong Kong company that moni-tors Southeast Asian economies.

"Even the partial bill Patten is talking about is starting to serious-ly erode his credibility, he said.

Peace Offer to Khmer Rouge Is Retracted

Compiled in the Staff From Preparties PHNOM PENH - King Noredum Sihanouk says he has withdrawn an offer to Khmer Rouge guerrillas of a role in government in exchange for peace, after opposition from his son, the prime minister, to the deal.

The king had proposed offering "acceptable" Klimer Rouge officials positions as co-ministers, codeputy ministers, co-secretaries of state and advisers in the new coalition government led by his son. Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

On Wednesday, the Khmer Rouge office in Phnom Penh released a letter dated Nov. 27 from King Sihanouk to the Khmer Rouge leader. Khieu Samphan. telling him that Prince Ranariddh had rejected the deal.

"I would like to inform your ex-cellency that Samdech Krong Preah Norodom Ranariddh has rejected my proposal offering your execulency's party some positions such as co-minister, co-deputy minister, co-secretaries of state in order to solve the problem of our motherland in the spirit of national reconciliation, by considering the

King Sihancuk. 71, said it was now up to the government to handle negotiations with the guerrillas. The king is hospitalized in Beij-ing for treatment for cancer. Khieu Samphan was in the Chinese capi-

tal for talks with him about his

the people

who preserved art.

return the 10 percent of the country they control, including their headquarters in the western city of Pailin, and demobilize their fighters.

King Sihanouk had suggested that the government make Khmer Rouge leaders co-ministers and cosecretaries of state in exchange for the portion of the nation under their control. proposal unconstitutional." the let-But Prince Ranariddh said that

the constitution required senior government officials to be members of parties represented in the National Assembly. He said the best that the government could offer the Khmer Rouge were positions as co-deputy ministers and co-undersecretaries of state.

The Khmer Rouge, the last fac-It would require the Khmer tion holding out against peace in Rouge to cease all acts of violence. Cambodia after a civil war that

began in 1979, boycotted May elec-uons that led to the formation of the coalition government.

They have since sought an advisory role in government while contiquing to wage a low-intensity guerrilla war.

The Khmer Rouge have retaken a number of strongholds in central Cambodia that had been captured by government forces in August, a Ministry of Information spokes-man said Wednesday.

The guerrilla faction merged seven of its divisions to create a 1.200-member force that overran the Kraya and Sokream districts of Kompong Thom Province, according to the ministry spokesman, Sieng La Presse.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

A Setback in India For Nationalism

Devastated Hindu Opposition Lost Support in Lower Castes

By Edward A. Gargan

New York Times Service NEW DELHI — After four days of wading through millions of pa-per ballots, it became clear Wednesday that a fundamentalist Hindu political party, the Bharatiya Janata Party, had suffered devastating setbacks in its attempt to become the major challenge to the decades long dominance of the governing Congress (1) Party.

After storming to power in four northern Hindi-speaking states on a wave of religious fervor and anti-Muslim sentiment three years ago, the Hindu party was seeking to expand its hold on the north in what it hoped would be the foundation for victory at the national level. Instead, the results on Wednesday showed that it had failed to recapture any of the states it once ruled and had managed to win only the newly created assembly here in

"It's a sea change," said M. I. Khan, editor of the country's most important analytical chronicle of politics, Political Events. "It is going to be a very difficult time for the BJP for some time."

In the last three years, the Bharatiya Janata Party, a broad assemlage of Hindu religious zealots, Hindu priests, militant nationalists and business people disillusioned with the corruption and incompe-tence of the Congress (I) Party, took control of the four north Indian states and, in national elections in 1991, increased their presence in Parliament from 2 to 119 seats,

exploit sectarian passions sur-rounding the presence of a 16th softer campaign. The less-militant section of the BIP dominated the Ayodhya. The mosque was constructed on the very place where the mythical Hindu god Ram was born, according to many Hindus.

School of the Dark Committee the campaign. The implications might be the return of the hard-liners. Although many Bharatiya Janata Party leaders were trying to put

Over the course of three years, the party and its religious allies orchestrated a nationwide campaign to remove the mosque. Last
December, as the Bharatiya Janata

"Our governments were terrible," said a senior party official. leadership looked on, mobs of frenzied Hindu militants reduced the and everybody knew that." mosque to rubble.

Very rapidly, Muslims spilled suffered a substantial blow, the onto the streets of towns and cities governing Congress (1) Party did across India, first in angry protest, not emerge unscathed. and then in spasms of violence. Thousands of people died in the month that followed, most of them

The Bharanya Janata Party and its allies cheered the destruction of the temple, arguing that it was a visible blight on the pride of Hinduism and Hindu nationalism.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, who did nothing himself to prevent the mosque's demonstron, dismissed the governments in all four states controlled by the Bharatiya Janata Party. Mr. Rao, who enjoys a fragile majority in Parlia-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ment, was confronted with the dechining formmes of his own party in the Hindi heartland as well as the surging popularity of Bharatiya Janata.

The four northern states and New Delhi, where elections were held over the last month, make up more than 31 percent of India's population, about 260 million peole, and political dominance here

has long implied rule at the center.

Tavleen Singh, one of India's
most prominent columnists, said that two major factors led to the setback for the Hindu party. In Uttar Pradesh State, she said, Hindus divided along caste lines, with many of them rejecting the Bhara-tiya Janata Party, which they viewed as a party of Brahmins. They opted instead for the OBCs, a term referring to lower and out-

caste groups.
In Madhya Pradesh State, she said, "the BJP government stopped all development, roads, water, electricity. People just voted them out."

becoming the largest opposition party in India.

In large measure, the party's success stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party's success stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party's success stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party's success stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party's success stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party is a rather big setback for them, "said Prannoy Roy, an economic stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party is a rather big setback for them," said Prannoy Roy, an economic stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party is a rather big setback for them, "said Prannoy Roy, an economic stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party's success its party in the party's success stemmed from its ability to cryptoly seeds in the party is a seed of the party is a seed of the party in the party is a seed of the party in the party is a seed of the party i

a good face on the electoral results. in private there was considerable

The chief ministers were terrible As much as the Bharatiya Janata

The Congress Party is absolutely decimated in the two biggest states in India," said Mr. Roy, re-ferring to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

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JUST RELEASED



East German Depopulation

Agence France-Presse

BERLIN — The population of the former East Germany fell by nearly a million in four years, to

15.691 million at the end of 1992

from 16,674 million in 1988, be-

cause of the numbers moving to the

West and a drop in the birth rate.

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Party Picks **Woman in** Wellington

WELLINGTON - Former Health Minister Helen Clark was elected head of the opposition Labor Party on Wednesday, becoming the first woman to head a major

political party in New Zealand. Miss Clark, 43, replaces Michael Moore, who led Labor to a narrow loss in national elections last month Labor last held power in 1990. She was elected by 26 of the party's 45 members of parliament,

according to her spokeswoman. The leadership struggle divided the party's parliament members, and its three legislators from New Zealand's native Maori tribe threatened to leave the party if Miss Clark won.

The contest has caused serious concern about the future of the country's main opposition party. The party, led by Mr. Moore, slashed the National Party's 34seat majority to one in the Nov. 6 election. The country was plunged into uncertainty for almost two weeks when it appeared the out-

come was a hung parliament. Mr. Moore, a charismatic leader who was prime minister for six weeks before the party was defeated in 1990 elections, had been accused by the party's left wing of trying to grab the political center in the general election.

Miss Clark moved swiftly after

the vote to try to soothe tempers: Recent days have been tense and difficult for us all. My job now is to heal the wounds and move forward into a new age of politics as a con-structive, modern Labor Party."

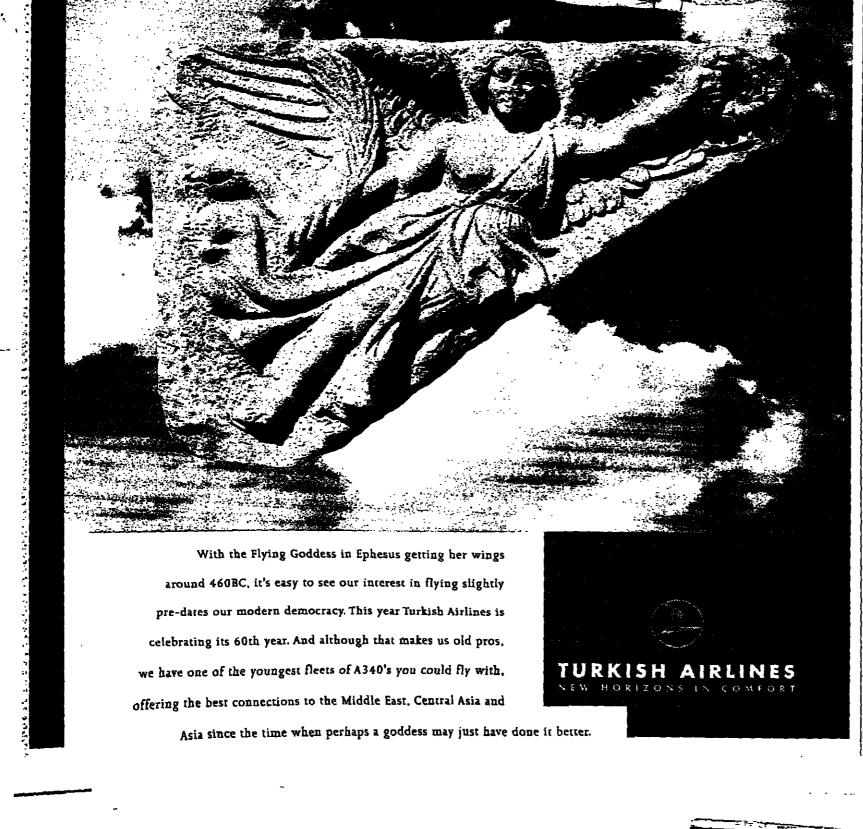
Some observers saw the Labor Party shuffle as part of the failout of the election, the last to be held before the country switches to a proportional representation system in 1996.

Some predict that both main parties will splinter into factions before the next elections.

Prime Minister Jim Bolger re-shuffled his cabinet on Sunday to introduce a more pragmatic look after three years of rightist eco-nomic policies that swept away social welfare benefits and slashed government expenditure.

Mr. Bolger's one-seat majority is considered vulnerable. Rob Storey. who was dismissed as transport minister in the reshuffling, may resign from parliament, which would remove the prime minister's major ity until a special election is held. (AP. Renners)

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CAIRO:

Chaotic Traffic

Continued from Page 1

vehicles. "People don't pay attention," he said. "But I hate the mini-

bus drivers. They don't have he

drive. They stop in the middle of a

Pedestrians, who thread their way by foot through vast squares

and circles, are the most vulnera-

ble. Figures compiled by the Gov-

erament Bureau of Statistics, which

are three years old, reported 659

tal, and 5.685 injured.

derision and scorn.

pedestrians killed a year in the cap.

But perhaps the real victims of

Cairo's anarchic byways are the

traffic police. Burdened by exces-

sive lead levels from the grimy, pol-

luted air, varicose veins and poor,

pay, which makes them susceptible

to bribes, they are the object of

edge us when we try to enforce the

cedes," said Ashraf Gomma, 21, a

"Drivers don't even acknowl-

law, especially the rich ones in Mer-

traffic policeman on Mohammed

eight hours. We earn nothing, And

traffic director for three Cairo dis-

tricts, including Ramses Square the busiest in the city, stood next to

his blue Fiat patrol car. On the

jammed their way toward the cav-

ernous train station. The concrete

overpass shook and groaned from

More than a million people arrive each day at the train station. disgorged from about 300 trains

"Grab him!" an officer yelled to:::

The sputtering from the exhaust

other side of the square cars

Mazhar Street. "We stand here for

in the end we are insulted." Brigadier Magdi Ghattas, the

the weight of vehicles.

from sumrise to sumset.

censes. They don't know how to

the road. Sometimes I hit them."

On AIDS Day, Clinton Gets an Earful

In Berlin, Christmas shoppers got free con-doms on Wednesday, and in India a newspaper broke taboos and published a graphic illustration on safe sex as part of World AIDS Day

AIDS activists in Paris decorated the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde with a giant pink condom. In west Berlin, a German group gave away thousands of condoms to Christmas shoppers. In London, Lady Diana, Princess of Wales, attended a benefit rock concert for AIDS charities.

In Washington, President Bill Clinton visited AIDS patients and doctors at a hospital. He said he was trying to lead the fight against the deadly disease but heard some scorching criticism of his efforts.

Demonstrators from the activist group ACT-UP accused Mr. Clinton of doing less than he promised about the disease, which has killed 204,000 Americans. A 19-year-old protester shouted at the president: "We should have never trusted you. You are doing nothing while

Mr. Clinton listened impassively, his elbow propped on the podium, his chin in his hand. "That's O.K. It's all right," he told the stunned audience. "I'd rather have that man in here screaming at me than have him give up alto-

The World Health Organization estimates 13 million people worldwide are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, which causes AIDS. It says the figure may rise to 40 million within seven years.

Some free condom-giving was official. In the Bulgarian capital, Solia, the government dis-tributed condoms at random in the city center. Others were handed out at hospitals, train stations and the airport.

Some countries, however, ignored AIDS

Day. One of them was Ivory Coast, among the

worst-hit African nations. "It's a problem of belief," said Marguerite ou, 25, a hairdresser in the capital, Abidjan, who said she was HIV-positive. "People are not really convinced that it exists."

Her attitude mirrored official indifference. AIDS advertisements on national television stopped months ago in the West African nation of 12 million people, of whom 12 percent are infected with the virus, U.S. health officials say. About 6 million, or nearly half the world's ifferers, are in Africa, according to the World

Health Organization. In Zaire, the national Program For the Fight Against AIDS complained that a boycott by Western donors of the country's military dictatorship had crippled AIDS programs. It pre-dicted that 2 million Zairians will die of AIDS

In much of Asia — where many experts believe the epidemic could reach explosive proportions in coming years — cultural taboos have hampered open discussion about AIDS.

But that is beginning to change, In Thailand, where the flourishing sex trade helped spread the virus, public health officials offered free medical exams. A group that helps prostitutes exhibited commemorative quilts. In the Philippines, where the government has clashed with the Roman Catholic hierarchy over AIDS prevention and family planning, thousands of people flocked to Manila's fman-

cial district for a parade and rally. Such openness was a sharp contrast to China, where no official commemorations were reported. The Chinese government is consistently close-mouthed about AIDS, portraying it as a problem afflicting foreigners. As a consequence, the average Chinese knows little about

In Japan, which has also tended to label

Paris Obelisk Draped With Giant Condom

Agence France-Presse PARIS - United Colors of Benetton and an organization campaigning for AIDS victims on Wednesday draped a giant pink condom over the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde here to mark World AIDS Day

The AIDS campaigning group Act Up hired a crane to hoist the canvas condom over the obelisk. On the advice of the police, Act Up promised to remove the condom later in the day. It is 22 meters (70 feet) long and 3.5 meters wide, and weighs

35 kilograms (77 pounds).
The Italian clothes maker financed the operation but an Act Up spokesman de-clined to give the cost. "Benetton is pay-ing we are providing the message." the spokesman said.

In a recent advertising campaign, Benetton featured pictures of naked limbs stamped with the words "HIV positive." A number of AIDS activist groups, not including Act Up, sued to halt the ads, but lost. Act Up said at the time: "There is no Benetton scandal, only an AIDS scandal."

AIDS a foreign problem, celebrates handed out information to commuters in train stations.

In India, the rapid spread of AIDS has slowly vercome a traditional reluctance to talk openly about sex. On Wednesday, a major Indian newspaper for the first time printed a graphic sketch illustrating condom use.

Yemeni Captors Free U.S. Diplomat

tant criteria for seats is that they | up cross-border security mea-

The Associated Press SAN'A, Yemen — A kidnapped American diplomat was freed by his Yemeni captors on Wednesday. two days after an earlier agreement

to release him collapsed. Haynes R. Mahoney was released at 10 P.M. and was en route to San'a, the capital, from the kidnappers' desert stronghold near the Saudi border, Interior Minister Ya-

hya Mutawakkil said. Mr. Mahoney, 44, was kidnapped by five gunmen last Thursday after he left a reception at a hotel in San'a and was on his way to attend a Thanksgiving dinner at

EUROPEAN

TOPICS

Is Playing in the Band

Hazardous duty pay for sym-

phony orchestra musicians? It may not be such a ridiculous

Düsseldorf University scien-

tists, in a survey of 100 profes-

sional musicians in that city and

Berlin, found that 75 percent

complained of orthopedic prob-

lems, 23 percent of eye problems,

12 percent of nervous disorders and 11 percent of headaches, the

Complaints vary, not surpris-

ingly, by instrument, ranging

from "tuba lips" to "bassoonist's

finger" and "harnist's cramp."

The unnatural positions some

musicians must assume - such

as use of the chin to hold a violin

can lead to misaligned verte-

brae. And horn players' teeth

Experts recommend exercise

and suggest that orchestras

should provide ergonomically

designed chairs (though manag-

ers resist, saving the most impor-

Continued from Page 1

doing it." said Prime Minister Gro

She also notes that her govern-

ment has been able to cut payroll

Elsewhere in Europe, politicians

are trapped between recession-sapped tax receipts, social welfare

programs whose costs have mush-

roomed and an electorate that has come to view the benefits of those

programs as part of their rights.

ceremonial or formal events.

abourd combat vessels," he said.

Continued from Page 1

Sinn Fein," the political wing of the

IRA. The government suggested

holding the talks in Scotland or

The intent behind the statement

appeared to be to embarrass the

British government and weaken its

ues to the Unionists by sowing sus-

picion that moves toward negotia-

The trish approach was formu-

Scandinavia, it said.

tions had gone quite far

sometimes shift.

Harlem Brundtland.

OCUS SAVS

Worth Hazard Pay?

Negotiations to release him had resumed Tuesday, a day after an unspecified last-minute snag scut-

tled an agreement. The interior minister said Mr. Mahoney was released "through the efforts exerted by influential sheikhs in the region who had insisted that the government should not conduct any military operation to release the kidnapped man."
An estimated 300 soldiers,

backed by six tanks and two helicopters, were deployed near the kidnappers' tribal stronghold in the desert about 45 miles northeast of

A Yemeni journalist who was anyone was held was 19 days.

One doctor suggested that,

since sheet music is sometimes

hard to read in dark orchestra

pits, it should be printed in

oright colors to lessen eye strain.

The idea went nowhere. "Musi-

cians," the doctor sighed, "are a

Inhabitants of the Moravian

rillage of Slavkov are botly de-

bating changing the town's name

to one with a more historic ring

Slavkov-Austerlitz, incorpo-

rating its former German name.

It was near here that on this day

in 1805, Napoleon, in a brilliant victory, defeated a combined

Austrian and Russian Army.

say it would raise the town's pro-

file and bring a needed boost in

tourism. But opponents say the

name Austerlitz has an unwel-

come ring at a time when Ger-

man businessmen are "invading"

Cases of counterfeiting have

risen tenfold in Germany in only

three years, federal officials say.

Most of the fakes come from

increasingly sophisticated gangs

based in Italy and Poland. Au-

thorities are calling for stepped-

doesn't it will not be able to over-

come its problem of unemploy-

ment," said Karel Lannoo, a re-

searcher at the Center for

European Policy Studies, in Brus-

lated by six principles for peace

that were drafted by Foreign Min-

ister Dick Spring and presented to

the Irish parliament in October.

The principles were presented to

Mr. Major by Mr. Reynolds but

Meanwhile, The Insh Times re-

ported that President Bill Clinton

had "intervened" on behalf of Ire-

land by phoning Mr. Major a week

ago and orging him to "go the extra

not endorsed.

ograms as part of their rights.
But one of the most powerful cade, they say, Europe has created

arguments now being brought to about one-third as many net new

A Combat Role for Women at Sea

WASHINGTON — The navy plans to put hundreds of female sailors on aircraft carriers in 1994 in the first major U.S. deployment

of women on combat vessels. Navy Secretary John Dalton said

for putting 400 to 500 women on several of the huge warships over

the coming year. The navy plans to make slacks standard attire for its

female sailors on all ships, allowing skirts to be worn only for

Legislation lifting the ban on women serving aboard combat

working through this issue and dealing with it in an effective and

professional way and we'll continue that into the future as women go

ULSTER: Keeping Up Momentum

We have been in the process of over a long period of time

vessels was signed Tuesday by President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Dalton, in an interview with defense writers, said plans called

More and more economists see

se who favor a na

the Czech Republic.

Around Europe

can be stacked).

Wednesday said the diplomat was guarded by 100 armed men in a rillage in the remote desert province of Mareb.

"He seemed to have lost weight, but the kidnappers take him around sightseeing," said Abdula-ziz Saqqaf, editor of the Englishlanguage weekly Yemen Times.

Tribesmen have seized some 200 foreigners over the last 18 months. mainly oil workers and tourists, to force the government to redress grievances. All the kidnapped foreigners were released. The longest

sures, and have urged banks and

shops to make greater use of ul-

The Germans might want to

learn from France, where a virtu-

ally counterfeit-proof 50-franc note is now in circulation. The

new bill, based on the theme of

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's

"The Little Prince," employs

seven high-technology security

features - four of them new.

They include a discontinuous

mirror-like strip to "blind" pho-

tocopy machines; and a likeness

of the Little Prince printed with a

technique that makes his clothes

appear to change colors depend-

ing on which side it is viewed

Overheard Tuesday morning at

Paris's Orly Airport, where

lights had been grounded by ice:

happening to me, the day before

something, Jean-Louis! Don't

just sit there reading your pa-

Man: "Calm down, now. It's

not exactly my fault if the planes

Woman: "Oh, you! Nothing is ever your fault!"

compared with 6 percent in the

Social costs -- payments for ev-

erything from maternity leave to

pensions — equal roughly half the cost of employing workers in such countries as Italy and Germany.

unskilled areas, these costs repre-

One solution of increasing inter-

est to governments would shift the

financial burden away from em-

Some experts argue that by mov-

ing more of the funding to things

like energy taxes, the public's

awareness of the huge cost of pro-grams would rise, making it easier

for politicians to sell voters on the

"It might be better to shift social

security costs away from labor.

which you want to create more of.

and onto something like energy, which you want to use less of," said

Paul Gregg, senior research officer

at the National Institute for Social

and Economic Research, in Lon-

European governments also im-

in the form of benefits, such as

lems, governments are increasingly

toying with the idea of a two-tier

labor market, in which employers

could avoid paying social costs for

"If you don't want to scrap your

benefits, you can move to a second-

ary economy akin to the black

economy in Italy," said Mr. Gregg.

long halked at paying that coun-

try's huge social costs and instead

In Italy, smaller companies have

social security systems and all its security budget.

generous vacation schedules. To sidestep these sorts of prob-

some types of workers.

pose high costs on their companies ployment.

sent an even beavier burden.

ployers to taxpayers.

need for reform.

Brian Knowlton

aren't taking off."

WELFARE: Next Economic Pain for Europe? Safety Nets Under Fire

bear against the welfare state is that jobs as were created in the smaller it costs not just cash but jobs.

U.S. labor market. In addition, Eu-

welfare system and as long as it up more than half the jobless total,

links between Europe's expensive For employers of lower paid work-

social welfare systems and a host of ers at entry level positions or in

"Europe is afraid to touch its rope's long-term unemployed make

United States.

my daughter's marriage. Do

Woman: "I can't believe this is

traviolet lamps for detection.

tive, the U.S. team, led by Murray Mittleman of Deaconness Hospital in Boston, noted that an earlier study had found that a nonsmoking 50-year-old man has a one-in-aattack during any particular hour. But an infrequent exerciser who engages in heavy exercise increases

WASHINGTON — Bodyguards on bicycles have joined President Bill Clinton on his morning jogs but the Secret Service on Wednes-

jogging contingent has included the bicycling agents, who usually ride far ahead of Mr. Clinton, apparently scouting out the area.

For the Slothful, One More Reason Not to Exercise

BOSTON - Medical researchers in the United States and Germany say that sudden, strenuous exercise heightens the risk of heart attacks, especially for people who

work out infrequently. The U.S. researchers calculated that for the infrequent athlete, heavy exertion produced a 100-fold jump in the risk unat a would bring on a heart attack, But would bring on a heart attack four in the risk that a workout among people who exercised four or five times a week, the extra risk

was only twice as high. "Although regular exercise has important health benefits over the long term, sudden, vigorous exertion by people who are unaccustomed to it can sometimes end in tragedy," said Dr. Gregory Curf-man, deputy editor of the journal.

To put the findings in perspecmillion chance of suffering a heart

day declined to say why.

Since Monday, the pre

He usually runs three to four miles (5 to 61/2 kilometers). Typically, about six armed agents and a military aide run alongside while several more armed agents ride behind the president in a motorcade.

done business off the books. In

youth unemployment, the govern-

entitled to fewer social benefits.

that the second, cheaper level inev-

ering or even suspending minimum

at Deutsche Bank, argues that a

lower minimum wage would not be

fits are so high and so easy to get

would cause low skilled workers

not to work," Mr. Walter said. He

and many others recommend a cur-

tailing of unemployment benefits.

In much of Europe, unemploy-

ment payments equal about two-

thirds of an employee's working

income and can be extended for

long periods. Labor market experts

say that system is not only costly

The British government, long

Europe's least generous when it comes to social welfare payments.

is reportedly weighing a halving of

the time the jobless are entitled to

collect unemployment benefits to

six months. Experts predict, how-

ever, that the step will do little to

stem the rise in that country's social

NEXT: Of all the electoral prom-

ises made by European postwar gov-

ernments, none has come back to

haunt political leaders like the pledge

of generous state-backed retirement

but that it fosters long-term unem-

Norbert Walter, chief economisi

"The very fact that social bene-

other tier.

enough.

STRIFE: Calm After Storm

Continued from Page 1

people, one seriously. But in Gaza, army commanders and leaders of the PLO's mainstream Fatah faction tried to put the lid back on the bubbling pot through a hazy agree-ment whose one clear focus is a commitment from each side to rein itself in. It worked on Wednesday. There were fewer soldiers on the streets than the day before, and they were less prone to draw a bead on anything that moved. And a Fatah militant faction, the Fatah Hawks, kept to itself, even though it had promised a renewed armed struggle against Israel.

Perhaps it was just a case of Gaza's following its own rhythms. Still, there was little question that both Israel and the PLO are determined not to allow persistent violence to deflect them from their real target: Working out the final difficult details of their agreement to bring about Palestinian rule in Israeli-occupied territories, starting Dec. 13 in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

That point was underlined by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Wednesday. "We live in a very sen-sitive period," he said on a visit to Brussels, "a period in which both sides have to have strong nerves to overcome the obstacles to focus on the completion of negotiations."

Similar words came from Fatah leaders. Palestinians' belief that peace is possible has also been strained, they said, by high casualty counts like that on Tuesday and by Israel's pursuit of Fatah Hawks for old killings, an action regarded here as a provocative truce viola-

But none of them give a hint of wanting to stop the negotiations. If anything, said Sami Abu Samhandaneh, a Fatah official in Gaza, the latest battles "will speed up carrying out the agreement by reminding Israelis who the Palestinians are."

Watching the clock tick toward the Dec. 13 deadline will not be easy. One bad day — a Palestinian suicide bomber who kills 10 Israelis on a bus, or army shootings of Palestinian protesters that produce 10 deaths instead of one - could

Even if calm prevails in coming days and weeks, and few would bet their life savings on it, both sides seem destined to head toward their Dec. 13 deadline like fighting cowboys in an old Western movie, rolling toward the edge of the cliff as they grapple.

The deadline itself is an issue. Mr. Rabin says it is not a holy date, merely a target, and he warns that he is prepared to let it slip by unless he gets the security assurances that stave off political disaster. In the he wants for Israelis in the territo- last few days, they reportedly made but it will happen, he said.



A Palestinian woman wearing a Fatah Hawks camouflage jacket being comforted by friends Wednesday as she mourned the death Buses drop off an additional 12,000. And some 2 million pedestrians navigate through the square. of her son, a Fatah Hawk fighter who was killed by Israeli soldiers. "We have to try and teach all these people to obey the rules," he:

chairman, says that Dec. 13 is in- issue for the Palestinia deed holy, and he and other Palestinians add their own measure of brinksmanship by saying they can-not be held responsible for dire consequences should the deadline

If the Palestinians try to talk tough by hinting at their readiness to take up arms should the deal fall through, the Israelis try just as hard to show that they are firm. One way is by chasing after Fatah Hawks even though El Fatah is now a

negotiating partner. Although army officers insist that they are doing nothing more than hunting wanted murderers, there is a trace of swagger in their style, as though to remind the Palestinians who is still in charge, deal or no deal.

Nonetheless, both Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat clearly want to strike a deal, and each needs it to some progress on a release of Pales-

In turn, as a goodwill gesture, Mr. Arafat handed over the identity tag of one of three Israeli soldiers missing since 1982 in Lebanon, where the PLO then had its headquarters. Finding out the fate of those soldiers, even though they are widely presumed to be dead, is a high-priority matter for Israel, and Mr. Rabin has linked it to any future prisoner release.

Most likely, the Israeli and PLO leaders will have to meet again before Dec. 13 — and yes, shake district to be.

At least, he added, he hopes so.

But Yassir Arafat, the PLO timian prisoners, a highly sensitive

said with a sigh.

hands again — to clear away re-maining issues like who controls the borders between the territories and Jordan and Egypt, and exactly how big is the autonomous Jericho

They will roll toward the cliff until the end, a senior Israeli official predicted, and then catch themselves just before they fall off the edge. It might happen by Dec. 13 or perhaps a little while later.

As he spoke, several riot police: officers, specially brought in fore.

Traffic Week, held back a throng off pedestrians who in happier times. would have flooded onto the street. one of the men, who quickly colinto the traffic.

the screech of brakes, the rumble of buses and the constant horn blasts. leave many police officers with pounding beadaches. Some have developed a personal vendetta against drivers who weave; their way through the city with one hand pressed into the horn.

'I can't stand the horns," Brigadier Ghattas said. "I give out 50 tickets a day for excessive hom

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Safety and Money Stymie Plans to Rid Russia of Chemical Weapons

By Michael R. Gordon

NOVOCHEBOKSARSK. Russia -- Colimns of gray smoke from the outsize chemical plant darken the skies in this grimy industrial own in the heart of the republic of Chuvashia.

Throughout the Cold War, this town almost 100 miles (650 kilometers) southeast of Moscow vas a "closed area." It was not until this sumner that President Boris N. Yeltsin acknowledged that for 15 years a section of the plant had secretly made deadly nerve gas.

But it is Moscow's promise to get rid of its thermical weapons, not its earlier efforts to build them, that has people in this town and the nearby city of Cheboksary worried.

Saddled with a stockpile of 40,000 tons of eration, and Russia has no money for these boison gas. Russian authorities had drawn up kinds of investments," said Venera A. Pechni-

cal weapons here and to turn the plant into an

installation for destroying them.

But then Moscow had one of the bruising confrontations with public opinion that have increasingly occurred in the new Russia. With

Fourth in a series

the memory of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl and other Soviet disasters in their minds, local lawmakers in effect brought that plan to a screeching halt by banning the transportation of chemical weapons in Chuvashia. Seventeen thousand local citizens signed a petition calling on the legislators to stand fast.

"The military never takes safety into consid-

plans to transport many of the multiary's chemi-kova, a representative in the local legislature and a campaigner in the budding "green move-

> In the four decades of confrontation with the United States, Russia excelled in developing a huge weapons arsenal. But despite treaties. goodwill between Moscow and Washington and promises of hundreds of millions of dollars of American financial and technical aid, Russia has made slow progress, in some cases none, in destroying some of its most deadly weapons.

In some cases, the government is stymied by local opposition. But the effort is also hobbled by inadequate financing, a bureaucratic arms control establishment and a general lack of interest on the part of many in the Russian military, desperate for rubles to house its officers and to maintain its deteriorating force.

Russia's difficulties in cutting its arsenal may slow global arms control efforts and add to the risk that dangerous weapons may fall into the

The Clinton administration, which has touted its support for Mr. Yeltsin as its principal foreign policy success, has played down the problems of trying to persuade the Russians to meet the arms control commitments they inherited from the Soviet Union. But administration officials are involved in a quiet effort to help get Russian disarmament back on track before the January summit meeting of President Bill Clinton and Mr. Yeltsin.

Interviews with senior Russian and Western officials reveal that Russian officials have yet to spell out a viable plan for eliminating chemical weapons. A senior Russian official said Moscow would not be able to comply with the adlines set by an international treaty unless the West provided \$1 billion in high technology to carry out the destruction process.

Despite a decree by Mr. Yeltsin hanning the development and production of biological weapons. Russia has not dispelled Western concerns that it might be maintaining its abilities to conduct germ warfare. Moscow has agreed to let U.S. and British specialists visit their installations, but only a few inspections have been carried out.

Russia appears to have made steady, but slow, progress in dismanding its mammoth nuclear arsenal, which the CIA estimates consists of 27,000 warheads. But even as they accept nundreds of millions of dollars in American aid. Russian officials have declined to provide Washington with basic information about the

Anatoli Kontsevich knows just about everything there is to know about Russia's stockpile of chemical weapons. The retired general was a top officer of the Soviet Army's chemical troops for most of his career. Now he heads a commission appointed by the president to oversee the destruction of Russia's chemical stockpile and the elimination of its biological warfare pro-

By any measure, eliminating Russia's supply of poison gas is a herculean chore. Russia has the largest chemical arsenal in the world, squirreled away at seven heavily guarded sites.

Russia has publicly stated that it has 40.000 metric tons of highly toxic nerve gas and mus-tard gas, and some Russian officials have hinted that it may have more. The United States has already begun destroying its arsenal of more than 30,000 metric tons, a process it intends to carry out at nine sites.

Moscow's promises to destroy its chemical arsenal have been a persistent theme in its foreign policy. In 1989 and 1990. Moscow signed agreements with Washington to share data on the stocks and to slash its chemical the United States and 152 other nations in signing an international treaty mandating the destruction of all poison gas by the year 2005. Even with the end of the Cold War, the destruction of Russia's chemical weapons is important. Western officials fear that Moscow's failure to carry out the terms of the treaty might give other nations an excuse to keep their weapons. Moreover, the administration sub-

Memories of Chernobyl have roused public opinion against plans to destroy chemical weapons.

mitted the treaty banning poison gas for Senate approval recently, and the Senate may balk if oscow lacks an effective plan for destroying

But so far Mr. Kontsevich has little to show for the effort.

Russia's effort to destroy its stockpiles ran into problems at the very start. The first setback occurred in 1988, when Russia sought to operare a test installation for destroying chemical weapons at Chapaevsk in Siberia.

The installation has no special equipment to contain the pollution from the incinerated stocks, and environmentalists blocked the authorities from using it.

More recently, Mr. Kontsevich developed a

plan to destroy chemical weapons that called for the initial destruction to be carried out at three sites, including the chemical complex at Novocheboksarsk, the town of 200,000 near Cheboksary, a city of a million. He ran up against the solid wall of opposition from local citizens and environmentalists in Cheboksary, where officials complain that he dealt with them in a high-handed way and failed to hold public hearings.

While some officials in Cheboksary see the need to destroy chemical weapons as an opportunity to create jobs and to lure U.S. funds, the vast majority of the citizens are frightened by the idea. Already, the muddy plot of land just beyond the gates of the chemical plant where some workers grow potatoes is dubbed the "field of fools.

"It would be a big mistake to locate the plant in an area that is so densely populated," said V.N. Ivanov, a journalist at Sovetskaya Chuvashiya, who wrote the first authorized story about the factory, disclosing that it had been

used to make nerve gas for 15 years.

Mr. Kontsevich said that unless he could persuade residents to go along, his fallback plan was to build destruction installations at each of

arsenal to 5,000 tons. This year, Russia joined Russia's seven storage sites. This would depend, however, on a large infusion of Western

The United States has already provided \$25 The United States has already provided \$25 million to help Moscow destroy its poison gas and is backing a proposal by Mr. Kontsevich to finance a \$30 million laboratory to explore ways doing so. While some administration officials see the laboratory as primarily a sinecure for the former general, they view it as a small price if it helps to get the chemical disarmament effort back on track

effort back on track.

But Mr. Kontsevich said Russia would be unable to destroy its chemical stocks by the treaty date unless the West provided about \$1 billion in technology.

vien.

A Hereit

"We should be realists because the go ment just does not have the money," he said When we don't have money to pay our soldiers, who could find the funds to build facilities like these. Some of our military units have not been paid for the last two months,"

Faced with the choice of providing the aid or watching Moscow abandon one of its major arms control agreements, the Clinton administration is giving sympathetic consideration to providing funds to design and equip an initial destruction installation. Some officials estimate the cost at more than \$100 million, while others believe that Washington will have to go further. Other nations would also be asked to help out.

Even so, technical obstacles remain Mr. Kontsevich says technology supplied by the West must not involve incineration, reflecting concerns about public opposition.

The United States is destroying its chemical weapons through burning, and an alternative approach - which uses liquid nitrogen to freeze the weapons — also uses incineration to burn the toxic debris.

If agreement can be reached on technologies, the destruction installations may take as long as four to five years to build.

A senior administration official estimated that ground would have to be broken by next. summer for most of the seven installations to have any realistic hope of complying with the timetable for destruction.

Another question is whether Moscow has the political will to tackle the problem.

The government has yet to inform its public about the location of all of the seven sites, and unless it begins the difficult process of persuading its citizens about the need to destroy the oons, it could run into the same opposition that it has here.

Russia has also declined to exchange with the United States a detailed list of chemical agents under development and to provide other specific information on the quantity of agents at each storage site — data it is obliged to provide under the 1989 accord.

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A Theory Suggests Urban Life Harms The Human Psyche

> By William K. Stevens New York Times Service

EW YORK -- Can humans be truly human and truly fulfilled in a world of glass and concrete set apart from nature, surrounded by cuitural artifacts and pursuits, enclosed in electronic cocoons where much of reality comes from the television screen and the computer display?

Not in a million years, according to a new hypothesis. It holds that eons of evolution, during which humans constantly and intimately interacted with nature, have imbued Homo sapi ens with a deep, genetically based emotional need to affiliate with the rest of the living world. Meeting this need, according to what is called the biophilia hypothesis, may be as important to human well-being as forming close personal relationships.

The hypothesis is still just that, and scientists' efforts to test it are still at an early stage. The term biophilia was coined in a 1984 book of the same name by Dr. Edward O. Wilson, an evolutionary biologist. Now, in 'The Biophilia Hypothesis," a newly published collection of essays edited by Dr. Wilson of Harvard University and Dr. Stephen R. Kellert of Yale University (Island Press/Shearwater Books), a variety of scientists present what evidence exists to stimulate further investigation.

While biophilia is important to the human psyche, scientists who are investigating it say, the characteristic becomes fragile in an urban setting. Like many another genetically based trait, they say, whether it is fully expressed depends on learned responses; in this case, the degree to which people experience nature in their youth Increasingly, it is being experienced by urban youth weakly or not at all, leading to indifference

Adherents of the biophilia hypothesis fear that this indifference and dislike encourage a ballooning destruction and degradation of the natural world. The shrinkage of nature in turn, according to this view, is gradually limiting opportunities to connect with a wellspring of

psychological well-being.

Many of the adherents see all this not as an argument for retreating to a state of nature and repudiating modern urban society, an impossibility in any event, but rather as a new rationale for conserving what is left of nature and reintroducing as much of it as possible to urban

Human Ways of Looking at the World

حكذامن الأحل

The biophilia hypothesis suggests the existence of nine basic human values, Which theoreticians call fundamental aspects of the human species' "presumably biological basis for valuing and affiliating with the natural world." These ways of relating to nature can be seen not as instincts but as a cluster of rules for learning about the world; each rule serves a purpose

TERM	DEFINITION	FUNCTION
Udillarian	Practical and material exploitation of nature.	Physical sus- tenance/security.
Naturalistic	Satisfaction from direct experience/contact with nature.	Curtosity, outdoor skills mental/physical development.
Ecologistic scientific	Systematic study of structure, tungtion, and relationship an nature.	Knowledge, under- standing, observational skills.
Assingtic	Physical appeal and beauty of nature.	Inspiration, harmony, peace, security.
Symbolic	Use of nature for metaphorical expression, language, expressive thought.	Communication, mental development.
Humanistic	Strong affection, emotional attachment, "iove" for nature,	Group bonding, sharing, cooperation, companionship.
Moralistic -	Strong affinity, spiritual stretence, ethical concern for nature.	Order and meaning in life, kinship and affiliational lies.
Dominionistic .	Mastery, physical control, dominance of nature.	Mechanical skills, physical prowess, ability to subdue.
Negativistic Source Stories A K	Fear, aversion, alienation from nature, ser	Security, protection, safety.

spectrum of engagements with nature that stim-

The effects of this attachment on the human

mind and psyche have been manifold, Dr. Kel-lert, a professor of social ecology at Yale, be-lieves. He postulates that interaction with na-

ture has had an important effect on a wide

range of human characteristics, including intel-

lect, emotions and aesthetics — in fact, most of the factors contributing to "what we loosely call

Knowledge, mental skills, inspiration, the

exploratory urge, verbal expression, apprecia-tion of beauty and harmony —all, among other

psychic dimensions, owe something to the hu-man connection to nature, according to this

view; even fear and aversion fulfill a function

So even today, Dr. Kellert says, when much

of humanity no longer depends directly on

nature for basic survival, nature still plays a role

in the struggle to thrive. Separate people from

nature, he argues, and they will be psychologi-

Dr. Wilson, Dr. Kellert and their co-authors

advance these ideas cautiously, taking pains to

point out that they are not proved and that

by sharpening self-protective responses.

ulate emotional reactions.

The living world, Dr. Wilson wrote in 1984, is well as fear. Biophilia, then, applies to a wide "the matrix in which the human mind originated and is permanently rooted." In the new book, he makes the point a little differently, writing that "the brain evolved in a biocentric

world, not a machine-regulated world."

Over the millions of years in which the human psyche was shaped, according to the developing hypothesis, survival and well-being de-pended on how effectively individuals coped with the natural environment. Those responding the fastest and easiest to signals sent by nature got along best.
Thus, a survival advantage was conferred by

learning quickly to recognize potentially lethal threats, like snakes and enclosed spaces where predators and enemies might hide. Advantage also came from learning easily to

recognize the desirability of partly open spaces with scattered trees and water as friendly, secure places to live. The recognition is accompanied by strong emotions, positive or negative.

Natural selection, according to this reason-ing, favored individuals who displayed a genetic tendency to learn all these responses rapidly and to resist forgetting them. Dr. Wilson lumps both the positive and the

negative responses under the rubric of biophilia because, he says, objects of phobias like spiders, snakes and wolves evoke fascination and awe as By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

EW YORK - The injection of new genes directly into a patient's tumor tissue is a safe procedure that can help impel the immune system to destroy the malignancy, scientists

The results from the first phase of a clinical trial suggest that the use of DNA as a drug, a radical new approach to battling cancer and other disorders, may eventually supplement if not supplant standard tumor treatments like radiation or chemotherapy.

Dr. Gary J. Nabel of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the University of Michigan and his colleagues reported their findings

Wednesday in The Proceedings of the Na-tional Academy of Sciences. They found that when they injected DNA into the tumors of five patients with advanced skin cancer, the genes slipped deep inside the malignant cells and switched on, as the scientists hoped.

DNA Used to Fight Skin Cancer

All five patients tolerated the novel therapy well. In one patient, a 68-year-old man for whom conventional and experimental therapies had failed, the treatment caused many widely disseminated tumors to shrink and in some cases disappear.

But the researchers cautioned that one success story does not begin to rank as a cure for metastatic melanoma, a fatal skin cancer. They stressed that much more research and fine-tuning remain to be done before the method can be introduced on a wide scale for the treatment of melanoma and other tumors.

In previous gene therapy experiments, re-searchers have used deactivated viruses to deliver new DNA to patients' tissues. But that method is risky because the altered cargo viruses could become reactivated and virulent once they are settled in the human rissue.

To circumvent the risk, the Michigan scientists encased their genetic material in lipo-somes, microscopic bubbles of fat that can slide through the outer membranes of cells to drop off their DNA once inside.

liposomes is called HLA-B7, which oversees the production of a protein able to stimulate the immune system. The scientists picked HLA-B7 because it is known to be a protein that is the target of attack when a person's immune cells strive to reject a transplanted

A New Wave of Drugs for Epilepsy

By Warren E. Leary

ASHINGTON - After a 15-year bull in new medications to control seizures, the treatment of epilepsy is entering a possible renaissance with the imminent approval of a new wave of anticonvulsant drugs.

The new types of drugs, the first of which was approved in August, appear to control brain seizures through mechanisms different from those found in commonly used anticonvulsants and may pose less of a risk of adverse side effects, scientists say.

In addition, researchers say, some of the new drugs nearing approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or currently undergoing human trials, are the first "designer drugs," compounds developed specifically to influence biochemical processes in the brain, aimed at controlling epilepsy.

"It's a very exciting period," said Dr. Ilo Leppik, research director for the University of Minnesota's Comprehensive Epilepsy Program in Minneapolis. "I can see an exponential growth in terms of finding chemicals and molecules that will work against specific aspects of epilepsy, and we certainly will have a lot of new chemical agents to try in the next decade."

Epilepsy, the most common chronic neurological disorder, is not a disease but a combination of conditions resulting from damage to groups of cells in the brain. The condition can result from an oxygen shortage during labor or delivery, or from another trauma such as a head injury, brain tumor, infection, poisoning, stroke

An estimated 2.5 million Americans are afflicted by one of the more than 20 seizure disorders that fall under the heading of epilepsy, says the foundation, and about 125,000 new cases are diagnosed each year. Experts say existing medi-cations allow 60 to 70 percent of epileptics to maintain full control over their seizures, but 15 another 15 percent get little or no relief.

There has been a resurgence of interest in the surgical relief of epilepsy in recent years for cases that do not respond to drug treatment. Surgery to remove damaged brain areas is an alternative for hundreds of patients annually in cases where the affected area does not control essential functions like vision or speech.

Brain cells communicate with one another and with other cells of the nervous system through rapid electrochemical signals. Damage to one spot in the brain can cause an electrical malfunction that touches off uncontrolled and excessive discharges that spread to normal parts of the brain, causing "partial," or focal, seizures. When the whole brain or large parts of it become involved in a raging electrical storm of signals, the result can be more severe "generalized" seizures. Partial seizures can cause lack of awareness, periods of blank stares, tingling sensations and repetitive limb jerking, and can make a person hear or see imaginary things. Generalized seizures can include convulsions, periods of loss of attention or consciousness. stiffening of the body, wild jerky movements and loss of bladder control.

NE new drug, feibamate, the one ap-proved by the FDA in August, is designed to control partial seizures that start in a small area of the brain. In addition, felbamate was cleared to be used with other epilepsy drugs to treat Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, a devastating form of epilepsy that usually affects young children and results in multiple types of seizures and mental retardation. This syndrome affects an estimated 50,000 children in the United States and has been poorly controlled by other drugs, experts say.

Dr. William H. Theodore of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. a unit of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, said felbamate, like most of the other new drugs, appears to cause fewer adverse side effects than older drugs at the same

increases at higher doses, but so do adverse effects like stomach upset, vomiting, dizziness, double vision, sleeplessness, difficulties with

balance and trouble with memorization. It sometimes takes months for doctors to * individualize drug therapy to control seizures while keeping doses as low as possible for 2 patients to remain employed, operate household appliances and machinery, drive cars and generally remain independent, Dr. Theodore

LTHOUGH many epileptics need medication for years or even their entire lives, compliance is often a problem, specialists say, because of the adverse side effects.

In addition, some of these drugs are shortlived in the body, requiring patients to take several pills three to five times a day. To help with these problems, drug developers are studying time-released versions of both old and new drugs that can be taken less frequently.

Most of the standard antiscizure drugs are believed to work either by altering the release of charged particles that cause electrical currents to flow through the brain, or by increasing or decreasing the levels of brain chemicals called neurotransmitters that can help or inhibit the transmission of electrical signals.

Dilantin and Tegretol, for instance, block the cellular movement of sodium, which is responsible for nerve-cell discharge. And barbiturates enhance nerve-cell response to proteins that inhibit electrical activity.

"I'm excited about the availability of new drugs, the ones that have been approved or are about to be approved, as well as others that are being tested, said Dr. Timothy A. Pedley, director of the Comprehensive Epilepsy Center at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. We don't know for any of these drugs exactly how they work, what their exact mechanism of action might be, but we know it's probably not the same as existing drugs."

blood and is disproportionately

found in people of North European

descent. About 12 to 15 percent of -

Americans have one copy of the

mutant gene that makes the protein, said Richard B. Weinberg, professor

of medicine and biochemistry at Bowman Gray School of Medicine

Dr. Weinberg and his colleagues

placed 11 medical students with the gene and 12 lacking the gene on a low-cholesterol diet for two weeks.

He stressed that the study is small,

the results are preliminary and the

study needs to be repeated. But he

noted that his group found the gene

orado man who ate 25 eggs a day, yet showed no evidence of blocked

arteries. The man's case was pub-

of Medicine in 1991 by Fred Kern, "

who was then a researcher at the

University of Colorado in Boulder.

lished in the New England Journal

of Wake Forest University.

An Alternative Look at Natural Selection

By David Brown

ASHINGTON - More than 130 years after Charles Darwin published "The Origin of Species," medicine is beginning to make practical use of the theory of evolution. Until very recently, medicine was based almost wholly on a simple and prideful premise: Doctors believe they can do better

Whether treatment is the surgical removal of an inflamed appendix, the use of aspinin to lower a fever, the prescription of cholesterolreducing drugs, or virtually any other therapeutic "intervention," medicine attempts to produce a better outcome than might occur if nature were left to run its course.

Contemporary medicine is largely a record of how true this premise has proved to be. Few people would argue that doctors aren't improving on the "natural" order of things when they cure bacterial pneumonia with penicillin, remove a breast tumor before it spreads, or relieve pain with morphine.

The enormous power to manipulate human anatomy, physiology and behavior, however, has had a profound impact on how

medical practitioners and researchers view the human species.

Though medical therapies (in most cases) are constructed from the data of biology, medicine in general pays little attention to what is probably the single most important

concept in biology: the theory of evolution.

This theory, first articulated by Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace in the 1850s. argued that complexity arose not from a preordained plan but from a process of "nateral selection." In brief, natural selection works this way:

Occasionally, anatomical or physiological variations arise in individual animals. (Though Darwin and Wallace didn't know what cansed these random variations, modern biology has proved they are the product of mutations in genes.) Most of these "mis-takes" are harmful. Occasionally, however, one is beneficial, allowing the individual to better compete with its neighbors for food and shelter.

If this improved "fitness" occurs during the reproductive years, the individual in question is more likely to procreate than is its competitors. Procreation passes the varia-tion to the animal's descendants, presumably making them more fit as well. Through a

slow accretion of such events, beneficial traits are "selected for" in a population.
In most medical schools, however, explaining observed phenomena (a hard skull,

cally poorer.

for example) by imagining its evolved advantage (to protect a soft and fragile brain) is disdained as "teleological thinking" rather than biological insight. "Teleology" is a concept m philosophy in

which events are viewed as moving toward a preordained end in order to achieve a particular goal. (In the previous example, this would be a skull designed, from the outset, to be hard in order to protect the brain.) Though they bear superficial resemblance, natural selection and teleology are ultimately contradictory. The former is powered by the blind operation of natural forces, the latter by supernatural design.

The fact that human anatomy and physiology are taught and learned by most doctors without the organizing insight of natural lection has an important effect on how they view perturbations of anatomy and physiology. There is little impetus to view such perturbations as, perhaps, also the re-sult of evolved mechanisms, and much impetus to label them immediately as "disease." Now, however, that view may be changing.

A new field, arising largely from physical anthropology, is starting to look at health and disease from an evolutionary perspective. Its goals are to better learn what is "normal" in human biology, to shed light on perplexing facts of physiology and behavior, and, in some cases, to help steer physicians toward better therapies.

An example of an evolutionary insight into a medical problem was presented last week at a workshop on "Darwinian medicine" at the American Anthropological Association's convention in Washington.

James J. McKenna, an anthropologist at Pomona College in California, and his colleagues at the medical school at the University of California at Irvine are comparing the brain waves, heart rates, respiratory patterns and body temperatures of newborns who sleep with their mothers to those who sleep separate from them. They are hoping to learn what may put some infants at risk for "sudden infant death syndrome," known as

Though it is found worldwide, SIDS is most common in Western countries. In parts of the Far East, the rates are one-fiftieth of

IN BRIEF

Doctors' Panel Urges be sure whether the implants can known as apo-A-IV-2 is in the Access to implants

WASHINGTON (NYT) -- The American Medical Association says that until silicone gel breast implants are proved harmful, all women should be able to get them for cosmetic reasons or for breast reconstruction after surgery.

In an article in The Journal of the American Medical Association, the association's Council on Scientific Affairs says the news media and the Food and Drug Administration have aroused unnecessary worries among women about silicone gel implants. In the same issue, Dr. David A. Kessier, the food and drugs commissioner, disputes the AMA's conclusion, saying the association did a poor job of reviewing safety concerns and failed to take note "of the serious failings of physicians" in dealing with implants.

The article by the AMA council says it is not known how much silicone leaks into women's bodies. where it goes and what it does in the body. Because of this, the article said, there is not enough evidence to 30 million to 50 million years ago.

cause immune system disorders, as some critics have suggested.

The Family Tree Of the Guinea Pig NEW YORK (NYT) - Scien-

tists have found fossils of the earliest known rodents in South America. The 34-million-year-old remains not only provide evidence that the ancestors of the guinea pig reached the continent 10 million years earlier than was previously estimated, but that they most likely traveled there from Africa.

The findings were published in the journal Nature. The scientists discovered the fossils in the Andes in Chile, said Dr. Andre Wyss, lead author of the study and assistant professor of geology at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

The newly discovered fossils have a specific dental structure that is characteristic of rodents in Afrifossils are the first found on the

Protein Mutation

In Cholesterol Test

WASHINGTON (WP) - A

high-cholesterol diet by raising re-

man Gray School of Medicine in

Recent research builds on numer-

Advertising Section on

North Carolina.

Mother's Age Linked To Low Birth Weight

CHICAGO (AP) --- Women who put off having their first child face a higher risk of delivering babies prematurely and dangerously small, a new study has found. common genetic mutation may protect people from the effects of a

Previous studies have yielded conflicting evidence on the matter, said researchers reporting the new sistance to dietary cholesterol, ac-cording to researchers at the Bow-American Medical Association. In their study of Washington state birth certificates from 1984 through 1988, the researchers ous studies in animals and people found that white women 40 and during the past decade that have older were 2.3 times more likely to suggested that a mutant protein deliver a baby weighing less than could influence the body's response 5.6 pounds (2.5 kilograms) than to dietary cholesterol. The protein, women 20 to 24.

ed. 268 pages. \$27,50. Alfred A.

Michiko Kakutani

BRIDGE

T N 1869, more than four centuries Vinci, the English critic Walter Pater immortalized Leonardo's masterpiece, "Mona Lisa," with these words: "She is older than the rocks among which she sits; like the vampire, she has been dead many times. and learned the secrets of the grave; and has been a diver in deep seas,

and keeps their fallen day about her. and trafficked for strange webs with Eastern merchants: and as Leda, was the mother of Helen of Troy, and, as Saint Anne, the mother of Mary, and all this has been to her but as the sound of lyres and fintes, and fives only in the deficacy with which it has molded the changing lineaments, and tinged the eyelids and the hands."

As the Renaissance scholar A. Richard Turner points out in a splendid new book about Leonardo, Pater's allusive essay would not only permanently shape people's impres sions of "La Gioconda" with her unfathomable, sweetly sinister smile, but it would also affect how

an entire generation thought of her creator. Thanks to Pater and other laid out in "Inventing Leonardo" critics of the day, Leonardo would that such interpretations of Leonarcome to be regarded, in the late 19th do's work have indelibly shaped our century, as a harbinger of moderni-ty, as a driven and restless artist proposes to show the reader how and secret wisdom."

stantly reaching for a "sanctified successive generations of scholars have reinvented Leonardo in their In fact, Pater's portrait of Leonardo was so powerful that Oscar own images, turning him into a mirror of changing cultural values and wilde felt compelled on reading it to offer an impassioned tribute to As Turner explains it. Leonardo the crucial role that the critic or was the perfect subject for mythifi-

It is Turner's thesis - eloquently

nardo's paintings survive; many once attributed to him have been found to be the work of others. In addition, Turner observes, Leonardo "was a man without a country." Born a Tuscan, he left for Milan at the age of 30, and subsequently wandered to Florence and

pieces of testimony about Leonardo that were left by his contemporaries, says Turner, yields a disap-pointingly shallow portrait of "a multi-talented man, yet one diverted too often from his allegedly proper vocation as a painter, a vacillator unable to bring his projects to completion."

Glenn Ferguson, president of the American University of Paris and former U. S. ambassador to Kenya, is reading "Truman" by David "I like to read the longest book available." [Ed.'s note: 1,117

(Ilise Gersten, IHT)

onward called history, politics, so-

Leonardo's life. Vasari created a of him as an apostle of the modern portrait of Leonardo as a paragon condition.

interest for him."

By the 17th century, however, Leonardo the artist had been eclipsed by Leonardo the teacher and theorist, a result of the relative pancity of his paintings, and the consonance that members of the French Royal Academy of Fine Arts found between Leonardo's

penetrating brilliance only in sever- spread to the public at large. An al delimited areas, most notably exhibit of his paintings went on painting, engineering/technology, display at the recently opened Louand the study of the human body. Other fields from the 19th century nest on his scientific manuscripts.

As his scientific thoughts were ciology, anthropology, and most of disseminated, says Turner, Leonarthe humanities held slight if any do increasingly became known as "the deus ex machina who antici-Given these sketchy facts, says pated the great late 16th- and 17th-Turner, it was left to the 16th-century critic Giorgio Vasari to invent the first fully lashioned account of anticipated Pater's influential view

of physical and spiritual beauty, a Turner has done a lucid job of man of such perfect compassion showing how Leonardo's reputation that he bought caged birds for the - and by implication, that of other sole purpose of setting them free. artists - has been subject to the vicissitudes of cultural politics and evolving social and esthetic ideals. He has given us a riveting portrait of an artist and a fascinating blueprint of the machinery of fame.

> Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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On December 9, the IHT will publish an

ECONOMIC REVIEW Among the topics to be covered are:

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Herald Eribune.

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CANAD?

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9-5-30

BOOKS Little INVENTING LEONARDO SHIPLY &

1887 - 19 C 1888 Knopj.

By A. Richard Turner, Illustrat-

after the birth of Leonardo da

By Alan Truscott

F the diagramed deal seems

confusing be patient.

The weird looking bidding was

the result of an artificial Italian

system. The one-diamond opening

bid by North was strong and artifi-

cial, and the one-spade response

showed that South had exactly one

bing and no ace. North showed a

powerful spade suit, and then

jumped to slam in the hope that

South's hearts were relatively

strong. The heart king was a virtual

certainty, and he hoped that the

East knew that there was a long,

strong spade suit in the North hand, and forgot that South had

bid spades artificially. Thinking it was his lead, he tabled the spade

The Italian declarer thought this over and accepted the lead. When

queen was in support.

dummy appeared he knew he had made the right decision. After winning in dummy, he cashed the acc heart high. He then led a spade to

the ten and cashed two established

hearts. He collected seven spade

tricks, four heart tricks and a dia-

mond trick to make his "impossi-Even with this opening lead out of turn, South needed to find even of turn, south major snits. He has a \$0.752 sphits in both major snits. He has a \$0.8654 strong claim to be considered the luckiest declarer of all time.

East has the dubious distinction of having made the worst opening lead of all time. Given that he was going to lead out of turn, he could have beaten the slam by leading the club ace, any heart, or three of spades. He was criticized for leading the spade jack rather than the spade jack. three, since it is normal to lead a ... East led the spade jack.

and king of hearts and ruffed a singleton and West Q-x-x.

AAKQ8542 ∇A7 **∀A109** WEST SOUTH ₹9653 • 03 • 10973 Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

"beholder" plays in interpreting a cation: The known facts of his life work of art. "For the meaning of are few, and his notebooks are alany beautiful created thing is, at most completely devoid of personal least, as much in the soul of him detail. His artistic couvre is riddled who looks at it, as it was in his soul with holes: works lost, destroyed, or who wrought it," he wrote in 1891. never finished. Only a dozen of Leo-

> Rome, before dying an expatriate in France. Piecing together the bits and

Even his reputation as a Renaissence man, Turner argues, remains open to debate: "This so-called universal man in fact possessed Leonardo's renown began to

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, Page 10 Company of the second of the s THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O Service Control of the Control of th AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER 他是" 33 经规范 1.2 TANKAN PARANTAN PARAN | 100mm | 10 L BETTE TERESTERIES 70 462 263 263 263 のでは、これでは、これでは、100mmのでは、100mm TE SECTION 3 00 177 20 1.48 野山 湯 男 70 70 是 空 1 60 3 60 77 1 74 1 04 1 06 1 20 CONTROLLED TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY O 175 186 187 187 188 2.60 2.60 2.60 The state of the s TO STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH G. Bra. Stranger. We best to be the second stranger of the second st THE TAX PARTY OF THE PROPERTY STATES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE Adder Andre Sale in the property of the proper AS FORTY STATE OF THE STATE OF APPENDED IN A PROPERTY OF A PARTY THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY THE PART OF THE PROPERTY OF TH TARIES BERN TO THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O BUT OF A LITERATURE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO TO THE TAX PERSON TO THE TAX PERSON ASSESSED FOR THE TAX PERSON ASSESSED FOR THE PROPERTY OF T THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

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Energy ·	105,80	165.76	+0.04	Capital Goods	104.18	103.70	+0.46
Utilities	112.90	110.19	+2.46	Raw Materials	106.14	105.10	+0.99
Finance	110,79	106.01	+4.51	Consumer Goods	94.46	93.34	+1.20
Services	116.68	. 115.62	+0.92	Miscellaneous	121.52	120.93	+0.49

For VW, a Long Road in China Leads to Success

By Steven Brull

nai Herald Tribuna SHANGHAI - Volkswagen AG has had a bumpy ride to its precarious position at the top of China's auto market. Executives of Europe's leading carmaker said they got there by listening to a special customer: the backseat driver.

"In China, the most important person is sitting in the back," said Bernd E. Farny. had to overhaul its operating procedures. technical director for VW's China arm.

That is because relatively few people in bought mostly by corporate or government profitable." At Shanghai VW, car designers have add-

and provide accordingly. Redesigning the passenger compartment tectionist barriers on imports that total 245 was just one challenge for Shanghai VW. En route to outmaneuvering the Japanese. But the foreign companies, limited to

Americans and French to become the most successful foreign carmaker in China, it has "You have to behave within the con-

straints of the system," said Mr. Farny. China have a driver's license, and cars are and tears. But in the end it's possible to be

Beijing decided to open its car market to VW, Chrysler Corp., PSA Peugeot Citroen pletely free to choose whom to hire, nor

in the back passenger compartment of next 1978. The goal was to attract foreign capital vear's model. In the West, designers assume and technology that would modernize a secthe driver is the most important occupant, tor still several decades behind the times.

In return, the government erected pro-

Third of a series.

work in an environment that remains sub-"It's not easy, nor without blood, sweat ject to heavy government intervention, despite Beijing's recent commitment to accelerate the transition to a market economy.

A company, for example, is not com-At Shanghai VW, car designers have add-ed an extra foot (30 centimeters) of legroom SA and five other companies beginning in which suppliers to buy from. Nor can it cut their prices," Mr. Farny said. "But here

install the most automated production we are happy to have one, and the supplier lines, lest workers be displaced

It took seven years of negotiations before VW could begin production in 1985. By then, however, the Santana model it assembles was out of date; it is even more

Still, the vehicle has become China's most popular make, with an upscale image. It accounts for nearly 40 percent of all forming joint ventures, are required to passenger cars made by foreign joint ven-

> A limited choice of suppliers is another hindrance. The government mandates an-nual increases in local content, and VW says its ratio has risen to 82 percent.

knows this.

VW's fortunes in China stand in stark contrast to its bad back in the United States, where dwindling market share led it to cease local production, and in Europe. where slumping sales have forced it to

adopt a four-day work week. Education has been an important part of VW's good showing in China. Borrowing concepts from the apprentice system com-mon in Germany, VW gives workers four weeks of training before letting them prac-tice on the assembly line. More than 1,000 senior engineers have spent one to six months in VW's plants in Germany. Tonji University in Shanghai has helped out,

See VW, Page 15

Stocks Cheered by British Budget London Hits Record After Modest Tax Rise Unveiled

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Relieved by the smaller-than-expected tax bite in the chancellor of the Exchequer's bud- that two-thirds of that has hapget, investors stampeded into the pened in one day.'
London equity market Wednesday. pushing stocks to a record high.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares. which soared as much as 83 points during the day, closed 66 points higher, at 3,233 — a gain of 2.09 percent, and the first time it closed above 3,200 points. Shares in other European markets also jumped. boosted by hopes for lower interest

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — With the government suddenly realizing what a balm opti-

mistic rhetoric can be for a spooked

stock market, officials offered

promises for a second straight day Wednesday that they would take strong steps to end the recession.

Reversing the recent string of

market plunges, share prices took

off and ran upward throughout the

afternoon. The closely watched Nikkei 225-stock index gained

which sent share prices soaring.

that the market could go up by 100 points," said Peter Lyon, equity strategist for Smith New Court. "But to be honest, we are surprised

Bond markets also reacted strongly to Chancellor Kenneth Clarke's stronger-than-expected attack on government borrowing. Gilts surged as long-term interest rates fell by half a percentage point. The benchmark 9 percent gilt due 2008 climbed 1 5/32 point, to 121 1/32, cutting its yield to 6.73 percent from 6.84 percent.

The broader Topix index of all

shares on the Tokyo Stock Ex-

change's first section gained 69.81

points, or 5.08 percent, to 1,443.87.

big gain the market has enjoyed in more than a month, and followed

modest gains on Tuesday.

The sharp rise marked the first

But even with the two-day rally,

the market is still well below the

level it stood at just two weeks ago

and analysts said they were not yet

convinced that the worst is past.

In Tokyo, the Government Talks Up Share Prices

close at 17,125.31.

budget as merely "good," but noted that it far exceeded market expectations. Many investors had leared that Mr. Clarke would hit the still-recovering British economy with sharp tax increases. Possible extensions of the value-added tax to magazines and even food had been widely feared. Particularly worrisome for the stock market were reports the chancellor would levy new taxes on dividends paid to pension funds, the largest investors in the market.

"The market was psychologically prepared for the worst," said Mr. Adam Cole, an economist at James Capel & Co., described the expected fiscal deficit by 1997. For

"They're doing well by jawbon-

ing the market, but that won't work

for too long," said Geoffrey Bark-

er, head of research here for Baring

Securities. "It's too early to say it's

The economy is in the grip of a

two-year-old recession and signs

began to emerge in recent weeks

that it is further from a recovery

Those worries helped push the

stock market lower, along with

concerns that the government of

Prime Minister Morihiro Ho-

blue skies from here."

than expected.

interest rates"

£1.7 billion of new taxes mostly on consumers while he committed himself to spending cuts of a £3.6

It was the nature of those spending cuts that gave some observers pause. "The cuts are matched almost exactly by a £3.5 billion reduction in contingency reserves," said David Hillier, an economist at NatWest Markets. Without that cushion experts warned that the government could overshoot its spending plans and have nothing to fall back on. The biggest question mark hangs over the willingness of public-sector workers to abide by

See BRITAIN, Page 15

sokawa, who was elected in August.

was far more interested in rooting

out political corruption than tend-

ing the economy.

Mr. Hosokawa and his cabinet

had insisted that they would let the

market sort out its own problems.

but in Japan, which has a long

tradition of relying on the govern-

ment to maintain a healthy econo-

my and markets, that attitude was

The Yomiuri Shimbun, one of

the country's largest daily newspa-

See TOKYO, Page 15

at its last meeting of the year by

staging a preemptive strike, said Mr. Müller.

22 caught markets by surprise be-

cause speculative attention had

been focused on the next meeting

Expectations of an eighth inter-

est rate cut this year stem from the widely held belief that German in-

flation is slowing and will continue

to do so next year as the weakness

of the German economy damps

the Bundesbank, said Tuesday the

independent central bank would

resist "siren songs" demanding a

politically motivated move on in-

terest rates. At the same time, how-

ever, he said the Bundesbank

would continue to weigh any po-

tential for lower interest rates

which is in step with the goal of

Meanwhile, the German Eco-

nomics Ministry reported that

West German industrial output fell

0.4 percent in October from Sep-

tember, but it revised its September

monthly data to show an un-

changed figure after reporting a

drop of 2 percent earlier. Economists said the data con-

firmed that West German industri-

al output was bumping along the

bottom since the beginning of the third quarter after bottoming out in

Hans Tietmeyer, the president of

on Nov. 4.

wage demands.

monetary stability."

the second quarter.

The Bundesbank rate cut on Oct.

criticized harshly.

U.S. Slightly Trims Growth Estimate In the 3d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche WASHINGTON - A worsening in the United States trade position prompted the government Wednesday to reduce its estimate of economic growth for the third quarter.

The Commerce Department said gross domestic product grew at a moderate rate of 2.7 percent annually from July through September, revised from an initial estimate of 2.8 percent a month earlier.

The revised rate, reflecting a rise in imports and a drop in exports, would still be the U.S. economy's strongest growth since the last quarter of 1992. It follows a 1.9 percent annual growth rate in the second quarter and a 0.8 percent pace in the first period.

Economists had expected third-quarter GDP — which measures goods and services produced by workers and capital in the United States - to be revised upward, to 2.9 percent, The figure is subject to a second revision, which will be made before the end of this month.

Looking ahead, economists said growth could hit a rate of 4 percent or more in the fourth quarter, reflecting brisk demand for autos, housing and other goods and services. The fourth quarter also

should be helped by a rebound from the effects of the flood in the Midwestern states this summer and the drought in the Southeast. The department said these factors reduced thirdquarter growth by six-tenths of a percentage point. Inflation remained re-

strained, as the GDP's fixed- percent in October. weight measure of price in-

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The United

States and the European Commu-

nity opened a crucial series of trade

talks Wednesday with fresh hints

of flexibility on both sides but no

immediate signs of a deal that could guarantee a global trade pact

Secretary of State Warren M.

Christopher said the United States

and Europe, whose trade differ-

ences provoked two previous

breakdowns in the negotiations, had a "strong responsibility" to set-

tle their problems and lead the

world to a new trade agreement by

"I think and hope that we will

this time meet the challenge and

have a successful Uruguay Round," he said, referring to the

current seven-year-long round of

a Dec. 15 deadline.

this month.

New Hints of Flexibility

At Crucial GATT Talks

Boeing Plans More Job Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SEATTLE - Boeing Co.. the world's largest maker of commercial aircraft, said Wednesday it was cutting back production of two popular models and that this would lead to the loss of 2,000 to 3,000 more jobs next year.

Boeing has already cut about 14,000 of 132,300 jobs worldwide this year.

Boeing said it would cut output of its 737 model to 8.5 aircraft per month next November from the 10 it now produces. Last month, it cut the rate to 10 from 14.

The company also said it would cut production of its 747 jet to three per month in February 1994 from the current five, and then to two planes a month in 1995.

(AP, Reuters)

creases rose at an annual rate of 2.2 percent, compared with the 2.1 percent pace estimated at the end of October.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Purchasing Manleased Wednesday that the manufacturing sector expanded in November for the second consecutive month amid a rush of new orders.

The association's monthly index registered a strong 55.7 percent last month, up from 53.8

talks under the General Agreement

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade

representative, was closeted with

his EC counterpart. Sir Leon Brit-

tan, in what both sides agreed was a

final effort to find compromises on

agriculture, textiles and other dis-putes that have eluded them

throughout the Uruguay Round.

Neither side was willing to discuss details of the talks, which continued

into the evening and were expected

to resume Thursday morning. Mr. Christopher declined to pre-

dict whether the talks would pro-

duce a draft agreement that could be reviewed by EC foreign minis-

ters at a meeting here Thursday evening, and he said the only real

deadline was Dec. 15. That is the

expiration date for President Bill Clinton's so-called fast-track au-

See GATT, Page 13

on Tarills and Trade.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Kodak Takes On the Future

By Ben Dobbin

The Associated Press
OCHESTER, New York — Eastman Kodak Co. is facing the most critical transition in its history. How to incorporate new electronic technologies that threaten the very future of chemical imaging. The bulk of Kodak's profit still comes from silver halide-based photographic products.

Hammered by Japanese competition in recent years, the once-untouchable giant has had to scramble to find new, marketable products to fatten its rapidly thinning profit margins.

"Companies have to aggressively embrace the technology franchise or they risk getting blown away," said Nicholas Heymann, an analyst who follows Kodak for NatWest Securities. Kodak also faces the conundrum of how to shift into new technologies without gutting its cash cow

 chemical imaging. To guide it through the "information revolution"— the vast growth in the availability of information made possible by new computer and communications technology— Kodak is placing George M. C. Fisher at the wheel.

Mr. Fisher, 52, transformed Motorola Inc. into a

world leader in two of the most competitive industries of the 1990s: computer chips and cellular telephones. Kodak investors and analysis are halling Mr. Fisher, the first outsider to lead the company since its founding in 1881, as a messiah.

"I'm confident he will take them in directions they wouldn't have gone," said Edward Titlebaum, a professor of electrical engineering at the University of Rochester. "There are risks involved, but Kodak can become a major player in the information technology field."

He added: "In the old days, they ran a 30' percent profit margin, so it really didn't matter if the left hand didn't know what the right hand was

doing. They're working to become a leaner and more effective company."

Kodak is cutting another 10,000 jobs worldwide to trim payrolls to 120,000 by 1996. Mr. Fisher

says no job cuts are foreseen after that.

In the first nine months of 1993, Kodak had a loss of \$1.72 billion on revenue of \$11.88 billion, largely due to one-time charges for restructuring and changes in accounting methods, compared with a profit of \$847 million on revenue of \$12.06

billion in the same period in 1992.

What does electronic imaging hold in store?
Picture this: You call the photo processor, jack your camera into a fiber optic-linked phone and, within seconds, your pictures are digitally stored. Sent back to you by fax, they can also be pulled up on your high-definition, 500-channel television or printed out on a magazine-quality thermal printer. John Larish, a consultant and writer on electronic photography, said, "People have a hard time visualizing this type of a future, which is limited only by the imagination." But for the average consumer, it is only a few years away. Analysts estimate that electronic imaging is already a \$1 billion-a-year industry, although it is now mostly used commercially in advertising and desktop publishing. Once amateurs join the market, they say,

the market could quadruple in size by 2000.

Instead of storing pictures in albums, people will be able to view them on compact-disc systems that could be programmed to, for example, scan only photos of your nephew playing soccer.

Kodak has won wide praise for its array of

digital imaging products, notably its Photo CD system, digital cameras and CCD (charge-coupled

device) chips used in camcorders.

"Kodak has all the pieces — it's a question of putting them together," Mr. Larish said.

Critics say technological substitution is eating at . Kodak markets in every sector from health care to

Bundesbank Baffles Markets

get for 1993," he said. "Psychologi-

cally, that's a bad time to cut your

The Bundesbank's broad money-

supply barometer, M-3, expanded

6.8 percent in October, making it

unlikely it would be able to meet its

1993 target range of 4.5 to 6.5 per-cent growth. The target for 1994 is widely expected to be set at 4 to 6

percent, in keeping with the

Bundesbank's stated goal of brak-

ing inflation.
Strategically, it makes more

sense for the Bundesbank to defuse

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — For months,

analysts have been predicting the Bundesbank would cut German interest rates in December, But with only two possible dates left in the year, they are divided over whether the cut will come Thursday or two weeks later.

"We expect them to cut the discount rate Thursday, but we'd be just as happy if they did it in two weeks," said Peter Müller, an economist at Commerzbank AG.

irgeen Rust, an analyst at WestLB in Düsseldorf, placed her bet on Dec. 16, the date of the Bundesbank's last council meeting, after which the German central bank is expected to announce its money supply target for 1994.

"Interest rates are high com-pared to inflation," she said. "Even the Bundesbank has noted the trend toward lower prices." The Bundesbank last cut its official interest rates on Oct. 22, when the discount, the cheapest rate on

loans to banks, was trimmed to 5.75 percent from 6.25 percent. The Lombard, its ceiling rate, was likewise cut to 6.75 pecent from 7.25 The Bundesbank said Wednes-

day it did not intend to hold a press conference after its council meeting on Thursday. Such meetings are normally held twice a month.

Nevertheless, many economists including Mr. Müller, predicted an interest rate cut for both psychological and strategic reasons. "It's obvious the Bundesbank is Surrenders to The Customer International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT - li's safe

Deutsche Bank

to talk to your banker again. Germans discovered Wednesday. For the first time since July 1990. Deutsche Bank AG, the country's biggest, stopped charging its clients a transac-tion fee for checking account withdrawals and deposits performed by its tellers. Banks argued that teller

transactions were expensive and that the fees were an incentive to customers to use automatic tellers, use of which was free. Consumer advocates said the fees were proof that the banks that charged them were badly managed. On Tuesday. the German Supreme Court sided with the consumers.

The first German bank to assess the fees, Deutsche Bank was among the first to stop. "We are waiving the fee effective immediately," it said, with no further explanation.

Deutsche Bank charged its

checking account customers 1.20 Deutsche marks (70 U.S. cents) for every withdrawal and deposit made at its counters.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

COFFEE (LCE)

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Overseas Markets Boost Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Stock prices advanced Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange on the heels of rallies in overseas equity markets and a decline in U.S. interest rates. Stocks soared in Europe and Japan amid signs both regions are

N.Y. Stocks

intensifying efforts to boost their economies, which would be good news for U.S. exporters. Renewed speculation that Germany's Bundesbank may cut interest rates Thursday also buoyed stocks.

"It's a combination of rate-cut hopes, the bond market being up. and a sense that perhaps the worst is over in Tokyo," said Peter Da Puzzo, senior managing director of Cantor, Fitzgerald & Co. "I think European economies might be coming out of recession faster than

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose as much as 27.66 points, ended at 3.697.08, up 13.13. Rising stocks on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered de-cliners by a 10-to-7 ratio. The Nasjumped 9.40 points, to 763.80.

The National Association of Purchasing Management reported its November index of business activity was stronger than investors expected. The bond market, which normally falls with good economic news, rose instead, partially because trad-

ers had been expecting even better results. The benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury issue vielded 6.27 percent, down from 6.31 percent Tuesday.

The government also revised downward its estimate of thirdquarter gross domestic product, but the move still left growth at an annual rate of 2.7 percent.

Construction spending rose 2.5

percent, the government reported. and that was above predictions of I percent. "It looks like we're getting a very slow, orderly recovery without having to worry about inflation and that's very bullish for stock prices," said Robert L. Kahan, manager of equity trading for Montgomery Securities Inc.

Among the most-active issues General Motors was up %, to 53%. Clayton Dubilier & Rice Inc., which manages a pool of equity capital, announced the purchase of the Allison Gas Turbine Division from GM for about \$310 million. On the American Stock Exchange, gold-mining stocks rose following a gain of more than \$4 in

gold prices in New York. Royal Oak Mines was up % to 4½, while Echo Bay was up 's to 11%. On the over-the-counter market, daq Combined Composite Index Intel Corp. rose 1% to 62%. Intel and General Instrument Corp. showed off a computer modem that works through cable TV wire instead of phone lines and transmits millions of characters per second

instead of thousands. General Instrument lost is to 5314.

German Rate Jitters Give Dollar a Boost

firmed against the mark on Wednesday after breaking through the key resistance level of 1,7200 DM amid speculation the Bundesbank might cut rates at its Thursday council

Foreign Exchange

on Wednesday, up solidly from a close on Tuesday at 1.7150 DM. "I wouldn't for a moment rule

out a cut in the German discount rate tomorrow," said Peter Luxton. an economist at Barclays Bank. "Though the market is leaning more toward a cut on Dec. 16, I go as far as to say there's a fifty-fifty chance of one tomorrow."

At the same time, dealers said that the dollar was likely to recede Thursday if the Bundesbank does not take action and they noted the dollar had registered only a luke-warm reaction to a recent series of

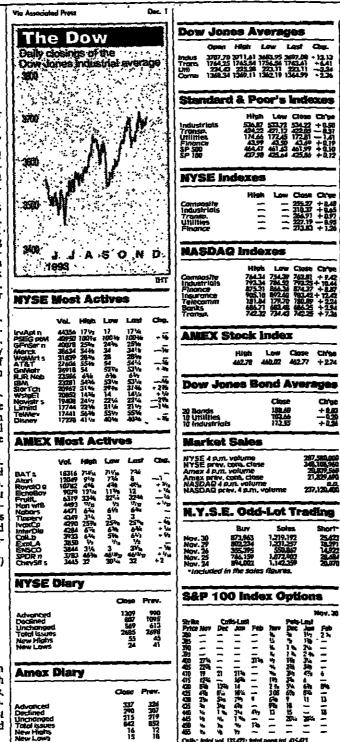
ed, and we need to see a short-term NEW YORK - The dollar correction before renewed strength is possible," said David Gilmore, an analyst with MCM Currency-Watch. He predicted it may test support levels at 1.7150 DM and even 1.6950 DM.

Some dealers said European cen The dollar closed at 1.7238 DM tral banks may have damped the dollar's rise Wednesday by selling the unit in European trading. There was some talk the Bundesbank and other European central banks may be selling at about 1.72 marks and this helped take the doi-

lar off its highs," said Jouni Kokko, economist at S.G. Warburg. The dollar skidded against a tis-ing yen, however, after Tokyo stocks surged, lifting sentiment toward the currency despite persistent econom-

The dollar was quoted at 108.80 yen, down from a Tuesday close at treasurer said Wednesday. 109.05 vcn.

dollar rose to 1.5005 Swiss francs from 1.4985 francs and to 5.9450 French francs from 5.9250 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.4780 from \$1.4865. (AFX, Bloomberg)



Some EC Banks Back Controls

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NASDAQ Diary

BRUSSELS - Some of Europe's central banks are still considering controls on foreign-exchange markets, although there is no consensus within the European Community on the issue, the EC Commission's

the treasure, James meeting, and water the members paradotary those hardest hit by the currency-market speculation that led to the effective suspension of the European exchange-rate mechanism in August, felt it was "wrong that central banks are left without teeth."

But Mr. McGing added that "unless something really dramatic happens," he did not believe capital controls would be reintroduced.

Industrials ot Low Lost Settle BRENT CRUDE OIL (1PE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lais o Spot Commodities 714.50 937.50 934.50 925.00 954.50 955.50 942.00 943.00 Dividends

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5 Big Cable TV Operators Join Forces

ANAHEIM, California (Bloomberg) — Five top cable television system operators announced a venture Wednesday to develop a service that would send video, voice and data on nationwide fiber-optic and wireless networks. The are Connaunications Inc. and Time Warner Inc. The venture will involve the expansion of Teleport Communications Group-Inc., a New York-based consister of fiber-optic communications systems, into at least 25 cities. operator of fiber-optic communications systems, into at least 25 cities.

Time Warner will purchase for an undisclosed amount 16.7 percent of Teleport in equal amounts from its partners. As a result of the transaction, which is expected to close in the first quarter of 1994. Cox will hold a 25.05 percent stake in Teleport and Tele-Communications will own 24.95 percent of the company. Comcast and Communications will own 16.7 percent.

Merck Said to Be Adding 750 Jobs

BROCKTON, Massachusetts (AP)—Merck & Co. has canceled plans to close a pharmaceutical plant in Massachusetts and will instead expand the operation, adding 750 jobs, state Representative Francis G. Mara announced Weinesday.

Merck also announced a pactwith Chemo-Sero-Therapeutic Research
Institute, a Japanese research group, to market Merch's vaccine for measles,

mumps and rubella in Japan, and to develop new vaccines for that market

AT&T Prepares to Cut More Jobs

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) - American Telephone & Tele graph Co. said Wednesday it would announce reductions in its work force in coming months, notably in its branch for long-distance services.

The cuts would be on top of the 18,000 consumer-service jobs aiready

slated for elimination. One newspaper report put the number of new job cuts at 4,500, but AT&T would not confirm the figure.

Separately, AT&T said it had agreed to sell its ATT Microelectronics unit to Berg Electronics, a unit of Hicks, Muse & Co. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

(AFF, Reuers)

Posners Barred From Public Firms

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) —A federal judge barred the financier Victor Posner and his son, Steven Posner, on Wednesday from serving as officers Posner and his son, Steven Posner, on Wednesday from serving as officers or directors of public companies and ordered them to repay \$3.86 million they allegedly took from Fischbach Comp. one of their acquisitions.

The decision by U.S. District Judge Milton Poliack stemmed from the Securities and Exchange Commission's civil lawsuit against the Posners. The SEC accused them of plundering public companies they controlled. The decision forces the onetime clients of former junk-bond king Michael R. Milken to relinquish voting control of their dwindling empire.

Judge Pollack also ruled that the Posners Illegally collinded with Mr. Milken and the arbitrageur Ivan Boesky in the mid-1980s to take control of Fischbach, a New York-based electrical and mechanical contractor.

Katy Industries CEO Steps Down

ELGIN, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Kary Industries Inc., the industrial machinery maker, said Wednesday that Jacob Saliba, 80, had retired as chief executive officer and been succeeded by John Prann.

100

e Herbert

B. (3.4)

Mr. Saliba will remain chairman, while Mr. Prann will continue as president and chief operating officer. Mr. Saliba said at a board meeting that he was retiring because of his age and to plan his personal estate.

Katy is reviewing a bid by Steinhardt Enterprise Inc. and Pensler
Capital Corp., which exceeds an offer by the controlling Carroll family.

For the Record

Ford Motor Co.'s chairman, Alex Trotman, said Wednesday that the company expected to lose money in Europe this year, but that it would perform substantially better than in 1993. (Remers) Tootsie Roll Industries Inc. said Wednesday it had bought Warner-Lambert Co.'s Junior Mints, Sugar Daddies and Charleston Chews candy

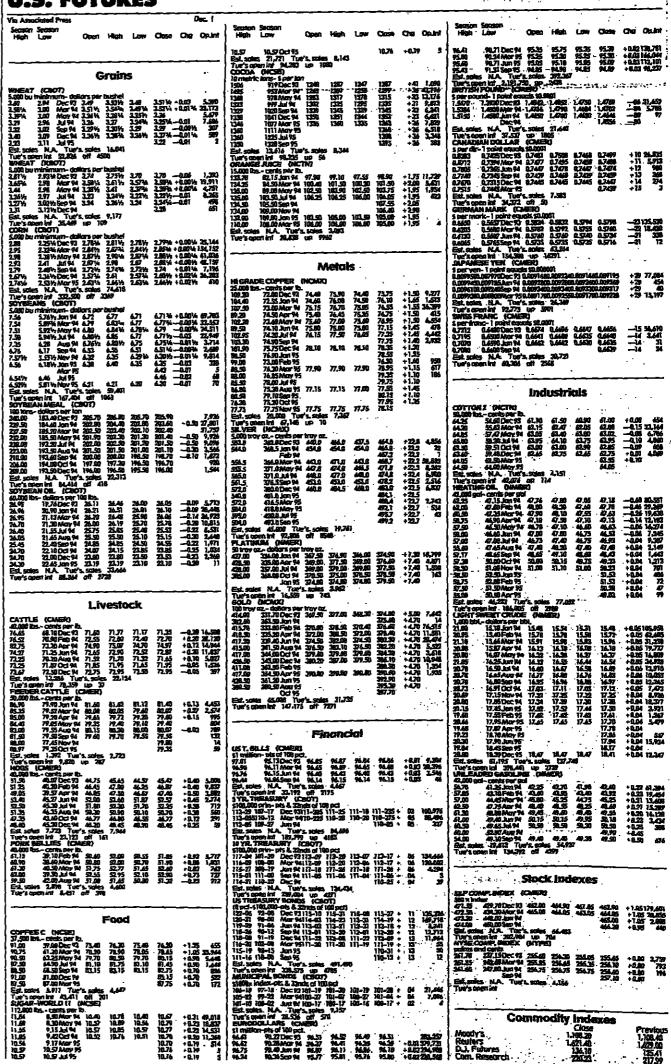
brands for \$82 million. Miller Brewing Co. said Wednesday it would eliminate 1,200 jobs next year, or about 13 percent of its work force. (AP)

U.S. FUTURES

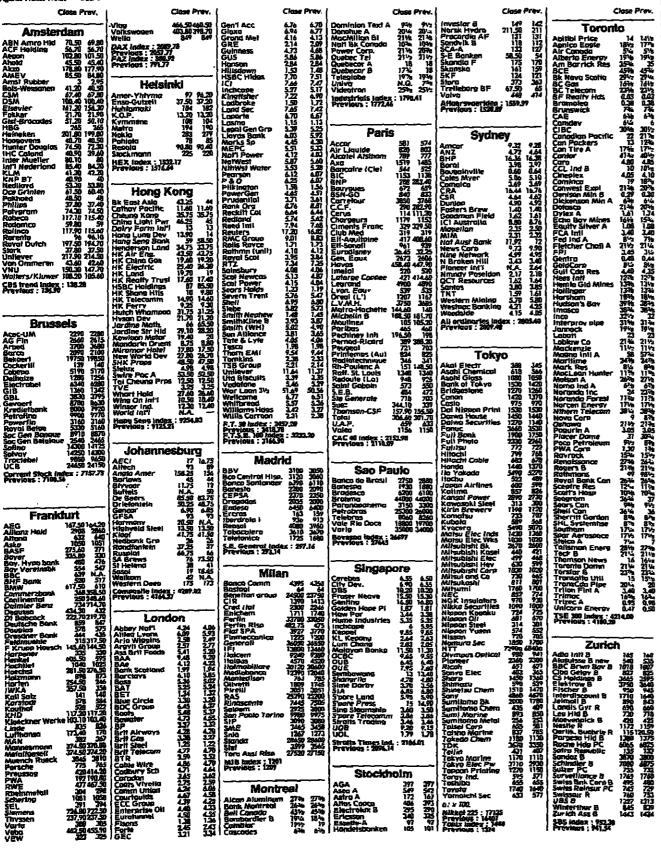
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WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Ferranti Calls In Receivers After **GEC Bid Fails**

LONDON - Ferranti International PLC, the troubled British defense electronics company, said Wednesday that it had asked to be placed in receivership, after Gener-al Electric Co. of Britain dropped a takeover bid for the group.

GEC bid for Ferranti in October, offering one penny a share, or a total £10.1 million (\$15 million). Ferranti's shares were worth 80

pence in 1989 but fell sharply after it turned out that International Signal & Control of the United States, an arms exporter that Ferranti purchased in 1987, had inflated its value through fraudulent accounting. The fraud at International Signal led to a jail sentence for the unit's

chairman and ultimately sounded the death knell for Ferranti. Although Ferranti's board approved GEC's offer, several big shareholders rejected the bid, GEC withdrew, insisting it needed to win 90 percent of the shares to go ahead.

To be honest, they were going to be cutting it fine to get the 90 percent shareholder acceptance they wanted with Mr. Katz up in ' said an analyst at Panmure A group of disgruntled share-holders led by an investment con-

Pearson Pays

To Buy Extel

LONDON — Pearson PLC

said Wednesday it had agreed, through its Financial Times

Group unit, to buy Extel Fi-

nancial Ltd. from United Newspapers PLC for £73.5

The British newspaper com-

pany said it would have a gain

of more than £25 million on

Extel provides financial and

corporate news and informa-

tion for investors and analysts.

lts products include Exshare, a

Extel had sales in 1992 of

£34.5 million and a pretax

profit, excluding pension cred-

it, of £5.6 million before losses

of £2.8 million for its financial

share-pricing service.

systems division.

million (\$109.1 million).

the sale.

£74 Million

GEC Shares Fall As Profit Rises

the takeover. Ferranti had warned.

however, that the only alternative

The position of Ferranti, which

employs 3,600 people in Britain, has worsened rapidly in the past three years, saddling the company with

debt of £140 million and a loss of

£24.5 million in the last financial

to the bid was receivership.

LONDON - British defense spending cuts, takeover turmoil and disappointing underlying per-formance in the first half dragged shares in General Electric Co. sharply lower on Wednesday despite a report of better-than-ex-GEC shares fell 13 pence, to 315

pence in London trading. GEC made a pretax profit of £360 million (\$534.2 million) in the six months to Sept. 30, up just I percent from a year earlier but ahead of analysts' expectations of about £349

Italy Seeks to Join the Capitalists Small Investors Now Almost Invisible in Economy

MILAN - When the Italian government kicks off the sale of its stake in the bank Credito Italiano SpA on Monday, it will be seeking something new in Italian capitalism.

Bloomberg Business News

The government hopes to turn Credito Italiano and Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA, a state-owned bank that is due to be sold next spring, into companies that are "public" in a different sense of the word: owned by a crosssection of private investors and investment institutions, rather than by the government.

This would be something new because all the companies quoted on the Milan stock market currently are controlled by either a government entity, a family or a syndicate of a relatively small number of shareholders. And many Italian politicians and husinessmen have expressed opposition to introducing this more participatory form of owner-

ship by the public here. Shareholder democracy of the type practiced in many other countries is "based on mechanisms that just don't exist" in Italy. according to Paul Dionne, an analyst at Pasfin Securities and president of the Association for Investment Relations, a group that seeks increased cornorate disclosures. In no other country in the Group of Seven.

does the government and a small number of families control as much of the economy as in Italy. At least eight of the 10 largest banks are government-controlled, as are all the telecommunications companies. The Agnelli family alone controls compa-

the world's leading industrial democracies,

nies making up more than 15 percent of the stock market's valuation - including a major retailer, an insurance company, some food groups and newspapers in addition to its

flagship holding, the automaker Fiat SpA.
Until this year's recession and drive
against widespread high-level corruption, this tight control made Italy's top managers ac-countable to no one but themselves. It also has been blamed for the insular nature of Italy's large companies, which are less open to international influence than their British,

French and German counterparts. Shareholders' meetings, often a scene for takeover fights and arguments with manage-

Western shareholder democracy is "based on mechanisms that just don't exist" in Italy.

Paul Dionne, Association for Investment Relations

ment in America, are generally dull, rubber-stamp affairs in Italy. The few investors who ask questions are usually brushed off by man-agers and ridiculed by the news media. Pension funds and proxy voting by mail, which in North America and Britain enable shareholders to exercise control over manage-

ment, are absent in Italy.

The government would like Credito Italiano, in which it owns a 67 percent stake, and Banca Commerciale, in which it has a 54 percent stake, to break from this pattern. That will be no easy task.

The effort to turn the banks into public companies is being led by Romano Prodi, the president of the state holding company Isti-

tuto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, which holds the state's stakes in the banks and controls several other companies as well. Italy's privatization program began last

year, initially to help dig the government out of its debts and deficits. Mr. Prodi is also restructuring Italy's telecommunications industry and plans to sell it to a wide group of shareholders late next year.

His efforts to drag Italian companies to-ward the Anglo-American model of organization has already led to one minor government crisis, when Paolo Savona resigned as industry minister in mid-October after Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi overruled his objections to creating public companies.

At the time, Mr. Savona said he favored the

French model of privatizations, in which a group of friendly companies or shareholders is assembled to take a controlling or sizable stake in the companies being sold off. Mr. Prodi countered by saying that in Italy, that would mean selling the companies to the same group of state-run concerns and major families that already control a large chunk of

the economy. Mr. Savona was eventually persuaded to rejoin the government, but not before publicraising the specter of the Mafia taking over Italian businesses if the government sold its companies on the open market.

attempt to defend the privileges of political and business leaders who had felt threatened by Mr. Prodi's attempts to take large parts of the Italian economy away from their control. "I have a clear idea of what Italy needs," Mr. Prodi said recently. "It needs competi-tion and that's what the privatizations are

But Mr. Kohl, who had been urged trade in agriculture, textiles, steel

Investor's Europe London Paris FISE 190 mode CAC 40 +0.95 40.81 +1.56 +1.16 1.582.17 Financial Times 30 2,457,20 2,418,70 +1.59 FISE 100. 3,233.20 3,566.90 General Index 297.15 293.14 1,201.00 1,209.00 -0,66 2,153.98 2,110.69 CAC 40 Stockholm Affaersyderiden 1,559.99 1,520.89 +2.57 +0.92 Genna Stock todek 455.58 Zuison 656 952:00 41.14 941.54

Very briefly:

 Offivetti SpA is planning to cut 2,000 jobs at its factories in Italy. according to trade union sources. The company refused to comment. • Switzerland's gross domestic product fell 0.4 percent in the third quarter of 1993 from a year ago after falling 1.1 percent in the second quarter. Johnson Matthey PLC, the metals processor, said pretax earnings for the six months ended in September rose 5.7 percent, to £35.1 million (\$52.1 million), boosted by its materials technology division.

 Publicis SA, the French advertising agency, said it expected net profit to fall 16 percent, to 125 million French francs (\$21.1 million), citing a difficult advertising market, but the company foresaw improvement in 1994.

• Newspaper Publishing PLC, publisher of Britain's Independent, said it posted a pretax loss of £486,000 in the year ended in September, after recording profit of £28,000 in the previous year. It cited professional fees of £350,000 spent on its abortive bid to buy the Observer.

• Bass PLC, the British brewer, said profit for the year ended in September rose 7.4 percent, to £508 million, and sales rose 3.5 percent. to £4.45 billion, as results improved in the second half.

• Rothmans international PLC, the tobacco company, said pretax profit rose 11.5 percent, to £233.4 million, in the six months ended in September, as sales climbed 11.5 percent, to £1.22 billion. AFX, AFP, Bloomberg

Report Boosts Euro Disney

shares climbed 13 percent Wednes-

The French business daily La at one point during the day.

"It's short-covering on the report."

"It's short-covering on the report." Tribnne Desfosses reported that Walt Disney Co., which owns 49 percent of Euro Disney, may be prepared to put up 3 billion francs capital if the park's creditor banks rities.

PARIS — Euro Disney SCA clined to comment on the article. The company's shares jumped day as investors were encouraged by 4.20 francs, to 36.45, on heavy vola report of a huge rescue package for the troubled amusement park. ume of 2 million shares. The shares had climbed as high as 37.10 francs had climbed as high as 37.10 francs !

Walt Disney will put up 3 billion francs if all the banks agree," said Marc Altmann, senior French equi-(\$507.5 million) in loans and fresh ties trader at Credit Lyonnais Secu-,

(Reuters, Bloombere)

Thyssen Scraps Dividend After Swinging Into Loss

DUSSELDORF — Thyssen AG, Germany's largest steelmaker, said Wednesday that it posted a loss of 994 million Deutsche marks (\$580.9 million) in the year ended Sept. 30

and had omitted its dividend. Industry analysts said the loss, which followed a profit last year of 350 million DM and a payout of 6 DM, was higher than expected but that it came as no surprise after recent press reports had predicted major losses in Thyssen's basic steelmaking operations.

Thyssen said "very high" losses in those operations had not been offset by profits from other activities. Steel-division revenue fell 15 percent, to 10.6 billion DM.

A large part of the overall loss was due to restructuring charges and compensation payments for

job cuts. Thyssen's work force fell to 136,975 employees at the end of September, down 7 percent from a year earlier. The job cuts were largely in the steel division, which plans to reduce its work force by 10,000, to a total of 25,000, by the end of the current financial year.

The company said that its sales had slipped 6.4 percent, to 33.5 But Thyssen's U.S. auto supply unit, Budd Co., strengthened, with

its sales rising 16 percent, to 2.5 Thyssen said there had been a "noticeable improvement" in te-sults" in the second half of the year. "Despite the weak economy, group earnings will improve particularly as a result of cost-cutting measures al-

ready realized," it said.

GATT: Talks Open on a Note of Flexibility and Hope

Continued from Page 1 thority, under which Congress cannot amend a proposed trade agree-

ment as it votes on it. Mr. Christopher, however, said he was "not pessimistic" about the talks, "based on the discussions I've had here today."

Mr. Kantor refused to say if he would offer concessions on the November 1992 Blair House accord between the United States and the Community, which limits farm-export subsidies. France has demanded changes in that accord in return for supporting an overall trade pact. "It is going to be very interesting, I am sure." Mr. Kantor said.

In Bonn, French and German leaders stressed their determination to bring the global trade negotiations to a successful conclusion. "I will do everything I can for an accord," Chancellor Helmut Kohl

by Mr. Clinton Monday to press for an agreement, urged that "both sides of the Atlantic" come "prepared to compromise." He indicated there were limits to

the pressure Germany would put on France, saying Bonn did not want Paris to have its "back against President François Mitterrand called for a "spirit of reciprocal

compromise. He added, "The fact that Germany is ready to help us find a com-

promise can only be positive." . But in Paris, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur struck a harsher note, saying no progress had been made in France's four main areas of concern; a new organization to supervise world trade, market access for industrial goods, exemptions aimed at protecting Europe's of Germany said at the end of a film and television industry, and two-day French-German meeting, the continuing disagreements over

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and financial services. He said he

was determined "to obtain satisfac-

The main negotiations that took place Wednesday involved Mr.

Kantor and his two senior deputies.

Rufus Yerxa and John Schmidt, and

Sir Leon and his two top aides.

Robert Madelin and Hugo Paemen

forced by more than a dozen tech-

nical officials, sources said these aides had been involved mainly in

sounding out negotiating positions

over the past week, leaving the final

er's pockets because they've turned

those pockets out so many times,

one official close to the talks said.

"This is now a political exercise."

They know what's in each oth-

bargaining to the trade chiefs.

Although both sides were rein-

tion on all the points."

Wednesday's Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1, This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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China Discloses Details of Tax **Revision Plan**

BEIJING - China on Wednesday announced the details of its biggest plan for tax changes since the Communists came to power in 1949, cutting tax rates on state companies nearly in half and aiming to raise the central government's share of total tax revenue to 60 percent from 38.6 percent.

Zhang Zhongcheng top economist at the National Tax Administration, told an international seminar the main elements of the reform were a widely applied valueadded tax, a consumption tax and a sales tax on services, as well as taxes on real estate, stocks, inheritances and donations.

The main winners under the plan are large and medium-sized state companies, which now pay a tax rate of 55 percent. Under the new plan, to take effect Jan. 1, they are to pay 33 percent, which will be-come the flat rate for all companies, Chinese and foreign.

Mr. Zhang said the current system was not fair and did not promote equal competition. He said rates were not uniform, the division of revenue between Beijing and the provinces was not reasonable, and the legal and enforcement systems were not sufficiently strict.

Provincial authorities have been able to rig the tax system to their benefit, some government officials have said, leaving Beijing begging for cash for its own projects. Its share of income taxes collected fell to 38.6 percent in 1992 from 57

Beijing hopes the new taxes will push this back up to 60 percent. The VAT rate on most products will be 17 percent, and the consumption tax will be levied on a

dozen items, including cigarettes, liquor and gasoline.

The central government will collect 75 percent of the money raised from VAT, with the provinces get-

A seles tax of 3 percent to 5 percent will be applied to companies in the service sector, such as concrtainment, food, insurance, fi-

nancial and transport concerns. The income tax will be graduated, beginning at 5 percent on salaries of 800 yuan a month and rising to a maximum of 45 percent.

ADB Chief Vows To Make Loans For Social Causes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispotches MANILA - The new president of the Asian Development Bank pledged Wednesday to take steps to cut costs, make loans more effecfive and emphasize "social devel-opment" such as education, health

and population control. Mitsuo Sato of Japan, who took office last week, also said the development bank's members agreed to increase its capital base, heading off threatened cuts in lending.

He said the United States no longer objected to the increase and said he hoped an agreement would

Japan, which has the largest bloc of votes in the ADB, had been pushing for the capital increase; the United States, the second largest member, had wanted reforms to be made in the bank's operations

Reshaping Japan's Computer World Challengers Aim at NEC Lead in Personal Computers

TOKYO - Foreign and Japanese computer makers are massing forces for a full-scale attack on NEC Corp.'s domination of the

personal computer market here. NEC has a 53 percent share of the Japanese personal-computer market, the world's nd-largest after the United States. About 2.2 million units were sold in Japan in 1992 for 552 billion yen (\$5.1 billion).

The challengers' principle weapon against NEC's stronghold is IBM Japan Inc.'s DOS/V, an operating system that allows IBM-compatible machines to use Japanese script and run the advanced business soft-

ware available abroad The launch of DOS/V three years ago came at a difficult time, when Japan's economy was heading into a slump. But about a year ago, Compaq Computer Corp., Dell Computer Corp. and others began aggressive price cutting of DOS/V machines.

IBM Japan, a unit of International Busi-

TOKYO - As Japan's battered electronics

companies search for new products to lift them

out of their earnings mire, some think they

have found the answer in a piece of technology known as the liquid crystal display screen.

Corp. and Sanyo Electric Co. are pouring

money into production of LCD screens,

which are used as display panels in portable computers, pocket televisions and several

"NEC is aiming for 30 percent of the world market by 1997," said Hidehiko Kato, head of the company's color LCD division. He added

that even with new factories now on-line in the

industry, supply cannot keep up with demand for the screens. The costs of setting up a

factory for the latest type of color screens can be more than 40 billion yen (\$367.1 million).

Still, Japanese companies are forging ahead.

NEC is spending 30 billion yen on a second

Such companies as NEC Corp., Sharp

ters. Then, last week, it announced plans to seize a quarter of the market within four years, up from about 10 percent now.

DOS/V gives Japanese consumers a choice, at a lower price than machines made by NEC or Fujitsu Ltd., which have their own, mutually incompatible operating systems.

"Before, it had to be an NEC because PC functions were not standardized," said Makio Inui, a computer analyst at Kleinwort Benson International Inc. There were buyers willing to pay more for NEC." Compaq came into the market with prices

that undercut competitors by half. Its sales in the third quarter were reported to have more than tripled over last year, although its market share is minor, compared with the big players. IBM Japan has just restructured its person-

al-computer division, and executives were up-beat. "I expect by 1995-1997 PCs will account for at least half the hardware sales for IBM Japan," its president, Rakutaro Kitashiro, said this week. Personal computers account for only 20 percent of its hardware sales now.

production line at its plant in Kagoshima, on the southern island of Kyushu. It will spend a

further 40 billion yen next year on a new

production line at a plant in northern Japan.

with Apple Computer Corp. to supply color liquid crystal display screens for Apple's per-

In September, NEC said it was negotiating

Apple currently obtains the screens from

Sanyo's new plant, to come on line by the

end of this year, will cost 35 billion yen.

The reasons for this spending spree are clear. Japan's market for the latest thin-film

transistor screens, which offer high-resolu-

tion color images, was worth 170 billion yen

estimated 640 billion yen by 1997, NEC says.

The difficulty of producing the screens is

Sharp. Sharp has begun work on an LCD plant in central Japan that is scheduled to

start production in 1995.

IBM executives said sales have jumped 40 percent to 50 percent over last year, despite the economic slump. They attributed the strong sales to a more competitive product, better distribution channels and DOS/V.

Apple Computer Inc. has had products since 1986 that could use Japanese script and software designed for its Macintosh. It has already made inroads into the Japanese market and increased its market share to around 12 percent from 8.3 percent last year.

Fujitsu seems to be moving away from its proprietary operating system. In October, it unched personal computers using DOS/V, and last week said it would use Apple's QuickTime format for its multimedia technology. Fujitsu has about 12 percent of the market, up from 10 percent last year.

Toshiba Corp. has introduced DOS/V notebooks, and Seiko Epson Corp. has cut prices to stay in the market.

NEC remains adamant about maintaining its proprietary system and says it has no plans to launch a product using DOS/V.

one of the main reasons why makers cannot

turn out enough of them and why they cost so

much. The key issue for manufacturers of

LCD screens is yield, or the number of per-

fect panels they can achieve per set they

make. On average, only two panels out of

Kagoshima, said his plant had achieved a yield of 80 percent, the highest in the indus-

try. NEC has also reduced the number of

stages needed to make a screen from 10 to 6,

reducing both costs and the possibility of

Analysis say NEC could do well making

LCDs, although profits from the business will

take a while to appear.
"NEC's LCD business will definitely bear

fruit," said Makio Inui, industry analyst at

Kleinwort Benson International Inc. But he

added that the company needed to increase its

sales of the screens to outside manufacturers.

Tsunekiyo Iwakawa, president of NEC

every four made are usable.

faulty screens, he added.

Big Profit Hopes Ride on New Liquid Crystal Screens Very briefly:

Kumming Machine Tool Co., the Chinese-state run company, was 627.

times oversubscribed in its initial public offering in Hong Kong. Tai Cheung Holdings of Hong Kong said net profit rose to 848 million dollars (\$109.8 million) in the first half from 423 million a year earlier.

Composite Stock 808:75

• Taiwan Aerospace Corp.'s president, Chu Hsing, has resigned for undisclosed reasons; he is the second president to resign in three months. • Siam Cement Co. of Thailand said profit dropped to 693.7 million baht (\$27.3 million) in the third quarter from 960.3 million baht a year ago.

• The Philippines' economy grew by 2.8 percent in the third quarter. • Sapura of Malaysia and Schlumberger Technologies of France are competing to install the first pay telephone system in Hanoi.

. Hitachi Ltd. said it would introduce massively parallel computers on the Japanese market next year and mainly target government agencies.

• Fuji Photo Film Co. has acquired the remaining 50 percent stake in B&F Microdisks, its joint-venture floppy disk production company in the United States, buying out BASF AG for an undisclosed price.

• APT Satellite Co. of Hong Kong has signed 10-year leases for 16 transponders on its yet-to-be-built Apstar 2 satellite with seven global television broadcasters, six of them American. Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

VW: A Long Road Leads to Success BRITAIN: Modest Tax Rise in Budget Boosts Stocks TOKYO: Government Jawboning

offering engineering courses in

The company's training programs became especially busy early last year when, in response to VW's request to expand output, the government told the company to take over the nearby Shanghai Car Plant and absorb more than 2,000 of its

"It was a big problem to inte-grate the workers," Mr. Farmy said. Despite the obstacles, VW will boost output by 50 percent this year, to 100,000 units. That expansion joint-venture carmakers, have seen orders fall due to

more modern vehicle in late 1994, enabling overall output to rise to 300,000 units before the end of the decade. A similar number of vehicles also will be made at another

northeast China The passenger car market in China expanded by 29 percent, to 450,000 units, in the first nine months of the year.

VW joint venture in Changchon, in

Bullish forecasters say that market will swell to 3 million units by 2000 as a middle class emerges and buys vehicles for personal use. Sales would be higher if not for restrictions that, for example, boost

Continued from Page 11

other electronic devices.

the chancellor's plan for a freeze in

Even skeptics, however, heaped praise on Mr. Clarke. They lauded his toughness on spending as well as the manner in which he was able to raise new revenues - more taxes on consumers but nothing Draconian enough to throw consumer confidence off the rails.

The reduction in the sovernment's deficit suddenly appears so painless and so rapid that analysts confess they wonder what all the fuss was about. Peter Sullivan, an investment strategist at Merrill Lynch, noted that the chancellor now plans to cut the deficit from 8.5 percent of gross domestic product to zero in five years without unbearable economic pain.

"It suggests that we may have overstated the problem and that, in

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fact, deficits may disappear like put on an impressive performance, snow in the spring," he said. If that as the DAX index gained 1.56 perugely encouraging news for many European governments facing sim-

ilarly immense spending gaps. Even better news for the stock market, the tight budget has raised anew hopes for further interest rate cuts. "The reason for the share rally is dead simple," insisted Chris Dillow, chief economist for Nomura Research Institute. "The market thinks that interest rates are going

down and it is right." On Wednesday, shares in other European markets surged on the

proves to be the case it could be cent on the day, to finish at 2.089.87. Analysts said the market was still hoping for lower interest rates on Thursday, adding that if

> week, it likely will on Dec. 16, its last meeting of the year. In London, most economists are forecasting a further half point off interest rates before year-end, following last week's half point cut. Many economists predict that rates will fall below 5 percent sometime

early next year. Such cuts could offset the damp-

billion francs (\$845.9 million). expected cuts in borrowing costs in Europe early next year.

pers, called the recession one of the worst national crises in the postwar period in an editorial Wednesday, then asked, "Why has the government failed to respond the central bank does not act this

adequately to such a serious issue? On Tuesday, Mr. Hosokawa heeded the advice of stockbrokers and some other politicians and began to offer assurances that his vernment was prepared to act to

get the economy moving again.
On Wednesday, he added that a variety of measures, including an income-tax cut, were under consideration. The implication was that

"But still, what the government is offering are a lot of Band-Aids for

Investor's Asia

· Straits Times

All Ordinaries

Weighted Price

Composite

Stock Index

NZSE-40

Nikkei 225

Hong Kong

Exchange

Singapore

Tokyo

Manila

Jakarta

Sydney

Bangkok

Kuala Lumpur Composite

the economy. He added, "The only certainty at this point is that there is going to be a lot of volatility."

Despite the conviction that the market's long slide is not over. some big institutional investors were buying up what seemed like undervalued shares on Wednesday, analysts said -one sign that things

could begin to stabilize. For instance, Yasuhiko Jinza, manager of the stock investment department at Nippon Life Insur-

Seoul's Trade Shows Surplus

ly trade surplus in November, according to data released Wednesday, putting it on course to shrink the year's trade deficit to around \$1 billion from \$5.14 billion in 1992.

November showed a provi-sional surplus of \$114 million.

But the November result trimmed the deficit for the first 11 months to \$2.05 billion from

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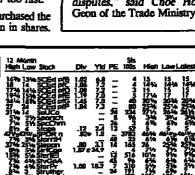
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SEOUL - South Korea had its third successive month-

Customs-cleared trade in



SPORTS

Flirting With a Record, Houston to Get 'Physical'

The unbeaten Houston Rockets are now poised to turn The Streak into The Record.

They won their 14th game in a Tow by beating the visiting Milwau-kee Bucks, 102-91, and can tie the 45-year NBA mark of 15 straight season-opening victories, set in 1948 by the old Washington Capi-tols, when they play the Knicks on Thursday night in New York. The Knicks are 9-2.

"It's going to be real physical," said the Rockets' coach, Rudy Tomjanovich. "It's going to be a battle. Here is one time all things come into place. It's good for bas-ketball. We're the underdog in this

Milwaukee, with the NBA's second-worst record at 2-12, was the decided underdog in Tuesday's game but raced to a 12-point lead in the early going and held Hous-ton to a 49-49 tie at the half.

But Houston's defense, which is yet to allow 100 points in a game this season, took charge in the second half as the Rockets built as much as a 14-point lead in the third quarter, thanks primarily to a 17-3 run in which Vernon Maxwell scored 11 straight points.

We just had to start playing defense and get our fast break go-ing." Maxwell said. "It took a while

The Bucks shot just 36 percent. They pulled to within three points with about 10 minutes to go but Houston held them to just four points during a 5:23 span in the

Their defense was the difference," said the Bucks' coach, Mike Dunleavy. "Their big man inside

demanded a lot of coverage. The big man inside was Hakeem Olajuwon, who led Houston with 20 points and 12 rebounds, plus 5 blocked shots and 6 assists. Max-

well added 19 points. With the 14-0 start, the Rockets equaled the 1957-58 Boston Celtics for the second-longest winning streak to begin a season.

"It's good to quietly make a

ginning of the season when I in Philadelphia for the first time in looked at our schedule that it nearly eight years.

would be very tough. But as a team Shawn Kemp had 19 points and we have prepared well. I look now at our 14-0 start and it is a great

team accomplishment."

"These guys just don't ease off,"
Tomjanovich said. "It's really hard
Tomjanovich said. "It's really hard
These guys just done. I leave for
The form, who have failed to to do what they've done. I leave for home each night with tingles. Hard work pays off."

The only downside to the victory for Houston was an injury to Mario Elie, who came off the bench to

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

score 11 points but chipped a bone in his right hand. His status was

listed as day-to-day.
Buils 132, Suns 113: Scottle Pippen, back after missing 10 games with an ankle injury, scored a sea-son-high 29 points as Chicago ended visiting Phoenix's winning streak at five.

meeting between the teams since

the Bulls won the 1993 NBA title. Chicago put the game away in the third quarter, extending a 68-50 halftime lead to 83-58 on Toni Kukoc's 18-foot jumper with 6:05 left. The Bulls led by 98-80 entering the

B. J. Armstrong added 23 points Laimbeer, lost its fourth straight as for Chicago, while the Suns got 26 Cleveland, playing at home, points from Dan Majerle and 23 matched its club record for fewest from Kevin Johnson, But Charles Barkley was held to 13 points, 14

below his average.

Hawks 122, Celtics 114: Dominique Wilkins matched his season high with 37 points as Atlanta won ball its ninth straight and stayed undefeated in seven games at home.

record is 12 consecutive victories. Dee Brown had a career-high 32 now."

points and 11 assists for Boston. while Kevin Willis had 24 points and 11 rebounds for Atlanta. coach Don Chaney did not to because he has a bad back.

statement in this league." Perkins scored 21 points and Seat-Olajuwon said. "I knew at the be-tle rallied in the second half to win

15 rebounds as the SuperSonics recovered from their first loss of the

score 100 points in 12 of 14 games and fell short of 90 in nine, lost their third straight. The Sonics had lost seven straight since Dec. 8, 1985, on the Sixers' home court.

Blazers 123, Heat 109: Clyde Drexler scored a season-high 33 points and Portland shot 58 percent from the field in Miami.

Terry Porter scored 20 points for Portland, which came into the game shooting 45 percent. Every Blazers player made at least half of his shots, and the Portland's point total was a season high.

Drexler hit his first six shots.

including three 3-pointers, and Pippen, activated Tuesday from scored 15 points as the Blazers took the injured list, also had 11 rebounds and 6 assists in the first stayed in front the rest of the way. Rony Seikaly, who needed extensive denial work after he took an

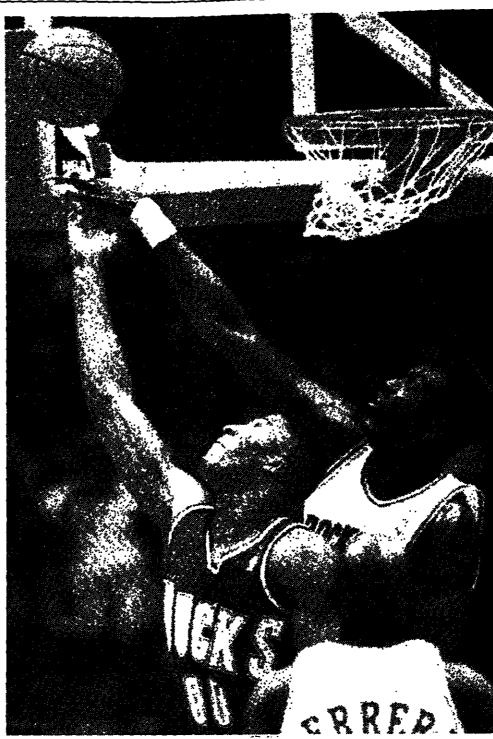
elbow in the mouth Saturday against Charlotte, led Miami with 19 points and 11 rebounds. Cavaliers 92, Pistons 74: Detroit, missing its longtime nucleus of Isiah Thomas, Joe Dumars and Bill Laimbeer, lost its fourth straight as

points allowed. Laimbeer, whose flying elbows helped give the Detroit Pistons their "bad boy" image in the late 1980s, may be through with basket-

Cleveland, playing at bome,

that?" Laimbeer said when asked The Hawks' winning streak is about speculation that he planned their longest since 1989. The team to retire Wednesday. "That's basically all I'm going to say right

> Laimbeer, 36, suited up for the game against the Cavaliers, but coach Don Chaney did not use him



Hakeem Olajuwon had 20 points, 12 rebounds and 5 blocked shots, one foiling Anthony Avent.

Rockets' Return: Defense Is Key

By Tom Friend New York Times Service NEW YORK - The Houston

NEW YORK — The Houston Rockets are a loss waiting to happen, except they keep taking every basket against them personally. If an opposing team scores 90, it is considered a binge.

Driving through their lane can be hazardous to your health, or your shot

VOUT Shot. They are Hakeem Olajuwon and the 11 Charles Atlases.

About 12 months ago, their guards never met a shot they did not like, Olajuwon wanted out and a seven-game losing streak had Coach Rudy Tomjanovich smok-

ing a pack a day.

Now their gnards never met a shot they did not reconsider, Olajuwon wants in and a 14-0 start has Tomjanovich smoking a pack a

"Will we go 82-0? Anything is possible," said Olajuwon, who is now seven months between defeats. One more victory - over the New York Knicks on Thursday night in Madison Square Garden - would make them 15-0 and tie them with one of the most forgetta-ble teams of all time, the 1948-49 Washington Capitols, for the best season-opening winning streak in league history.

And if the score is not 79-78 or close to that, it will be somewhat of an upset; these are the two stinglest eams in the game today.

The Rockets don't run and shoot like the Houston Ollers. They have a methodical winning formula that was born in January 1993 after a series of Tomjanovich lectures, and they are now in the process of per-

They fit together like pieces of Lego, although their offense virtually always runs through Olajuwon, 30-year-old 7-footer (2.1 meters).

He is not only arguably the league's best player, but also per-haps its most naive. Countside witnesses have heard him repeatedly say, "Nice dunk," to opponents in his quaint Nigerian accept, and he

Gathers's Cousin, 17, Dies

PHILADELPHIA — A 17-year-old cousin of Hank Gathers, the college basketball star who died during a game in 1990, has collapsed

Joseph Marable, a senior trying to make the basketball team at William Penn High School, was pronounced dead Tuesday afternoon at Temple University Hospital. The cause of death was not

immediately known, but Marable was listed as a "sudden death" and

Gathers, who attended Dobbins Technical High School in Phila-delphia before becoming a standout at Loyola-Marymount in Cali-

fornia, was 23 when he collapsed and died of heart failure. He was found to have suffered a heart attack brought on by a heart

Marable's father, Joe Rowell, told The Philadelphia Inquirer that

According to William Penn's coach, Arnold Singletary, Marable

collapsed after spending only about five minutes in a fullcourt

practice. He was sent to the bench to rest, but slumped to the floor in

his son had never appeared unhealthy before.

his case was sent to the medical examiner's office for autopsy.

At High School Practice

Golden

"I'm shill learning the game," said Olajuwon, who learned to dank as an IS-year old. "I'll be learning the game until I retire. And when I retire, I'll say, 'Oh, I

should've done this."

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar had his skyhook, but Olajuwon has his spinning turnaround jump shor. Ballerinas barely move as gracefully as he, and he credits his favorine youth sport for it: soccer.

"He's not only the best center in the game; he's the best player," point guard Kenny Smith said of the player nicknamed the Dream "A lot of people are good at one thing, but not a lot are great at four things. He's the best shot blocker best rebounder, best scorer, and

could be first in assists." And, because he is a new critzen. the United States may have him on their 1996 Olympic team if his paperwork is approved. There's no Dream Team with-

out the Dream on it." Olaiuwon said, grinning. What Olajuwon also has is a power forward at his hip: Otis

Thorpe, a be-man, looks best on the team without a shirt on and throws a better full-court pass than

Joe Montana. His wide receiver is guard Vernon Maxwell, another sleek body who is considered the best "cherrypicker" in the league.

Maxwell is to the Rockets what John Starks is to the Knicks: a harsh-talking bomber nicknamed Mad Max. He leaves a split-second early after an opponents' shot, and Thorpe continually hits him on post patterns if he can.

"I can shoot my natural jump shot from three feet behind the 3point line," said Maxwell, who only last season found a conscience:

The starting small forward, although he plays large, is Robert Horry. In fact, the Houston defense relies on both of its silent H's

 Hakeen and Horry.
 According to Carroll Dawson, an assistant coach, the Rockets' defense is predicated on steering all penetrators toward Olajuwon or Horry, and having Thorpe gather all the misdirected shots. Smith, meanwhile, is regularly

the starting point guard, but he has missed the last four games with an ankle injury and has been ably re-placed by rookie Sam Cassell. Charlie-Ward's former running

Guard play is the biggest difference in the Rockets, in fact. Last season, Eric (Sleepy) Floyd began as their court director, but he is known for his selfishness, and it rubbed off on Maxwell and others, who kept letting the bombs fly.

Floyd was finally relegated to the bench last season and cut in the offseason, and Tomjanovich now turns — not coincidentally — to two of the most unselfish guards in the world at the end of games: Mario Elie and Scott Brooks.

Toss in an expert 3-point shooter, Matt Bullard, another carved rebounding body, Carl Herrera, and the most sleepless coach in the NBA, Tomianovich, and you have a title contender.

Agreement Ends NHL's Strike

MONTREAL - The surike is over and National Hockey League referees and linesmen could be

After the two sides met for nine hours. Commissioner Gary Bettman and Don Meehan, chief negotiator for the officials, announced Tuesday night that a tentative agreement in principal had been reached.

"Both sides need to go through the ratification process," a weary and irritated Bettman said. "I need the board of governors' approval and Don Mechan needs the approval of his members. "We'll try to accomplish that

within the next 24 hours. If all goes well, the officials will be back on the ice by Thursday. The league and the NHL Offi-

DENNIS THE MENACE

cials Association agreed not to release details of the agreement until

they have consulted their members.

noon.
"I'm pleased," said Gregson,
who promised to reach all of the 58 The referees and linesmen,

whose collective bargaining agreement expired Aug. 31, went on strike Nov. 15.

Since then, games have been played using replacement referees and linesmen drawn from junior. university and minor professional ranks. Their officiating was been criticized by some players, includ-ing Brett Hull of the St. Louis Blues and Theoren Fleury of the Calgary Flames and pressure to end the strike heightened over the last few days following a number of violent incidents and questionable officiat-

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

NOTCH PUBLIC RELATIONS

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Nothing

Dear Mom and Dad,

Hope you're fine

new here

HEY, CHUCK, HOW ABOUT

A FOOTBALL GAME TOMORROW?

ing decisions.

"The players have come to recog-Referee Terry Gregson, the assonize the fact that this is a tough said Tuesday he is look ciation's president, said results of job," Bryan Lewis, the NHL's ditoreturning to work. the vote, to be taken by telephone. rector of officiating, said Tuesday

A report this week said the NHL stressful. It always is." Players Association was considering a one-game players' boycott in was unlikely.

Under the old agreement, first-

The league offered referees a 29 percent salary increase and lines- sides emerged at 8 P.M. to anmen a 26 percent hike. The officials originally asked for a 60 percent pay raise but have reportedly in exchange for improved pensions. severance pay and other benefits.

YOU KNOW, A REGULAR

STRAIGHT AHEAD, DOWN IN THE

DIRT, IN YOUR FACE, ROCK 'EM,

SOCK EM, ANYTHING GOES, GOOD

OLD FASHIONED FOOTBALL GAME!

HOLD IT! HE'S ON THE PHONE RIGHT HOW.LETS

I'M A

GOOF-

said Tuesday he is looking forward

"I'm glad to supposedly be going should be in by Wednesday afternight from Uniondale, New York,
noon.

"I'm pleased." said Gregson,
in his first before the Davis Cup final against
year as an NHL referee. "I have no
idea what we settled for. It was
back Wednesday when its top clay-

> were the first face-to-face meeting support of the officials. However, of the two sides since Nov. 22 in and the team's captain, Neale Frathe NHLPA's executive director. Buffalo, began at a hotel in subur-ser, said Fromberg will undergo a Bob Goodenow, said a job action ban Dorval at 11 A.M. Negotiators fitness test Thursday, just before were in and out of the meeting the final lineups are announced room all day. About five hours into ahead of the draw. year referees earned \$50,000 a year the talks. Bettman and Mechan while rookie linesmen earned emerged and spoke privately for singles hope because of his strong 533,000.
>
> emerged and spoke privately for singles hope because of his strong five minutes at the hotel bar before clay-court game. The final is being returning to the room, then the two played on a specially constructed

> nounce the agreement. The NHL may have settled one labor matter, but an even bigger expected to go to Wally Masur, matter awaits. The players have agreed to accept the league's offer matter awaits. The players have been without a contract since Sept.

> > 15 THE LIBRARY

OPEN TOMORROW

Fromberg Strains Muscle, Hurting Montreal referee Dave Jackson Australian Hopes The Associated Press

DUSSELDORF - Two days court player, Richard Fromberg, Tuesday's negotiations, which reported strained rib muscles.

He was told to rest for 24 hours. Fromberg is Australia's main

clay court in a hall at Düsseldorf's fair ground. Australia's second singles spot is

player, also did not practice Wednesday. He had a cold.

Marable's mother, Gail Marable, is the younger sister of Lucille Gathers, the mother of Hank Gathers.

front of his teammates.

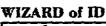


CALVIN AND HOBBES

YEAH, BUT IT COULD'VE. BEEN A LOT BETTER. I FINALLY GET A CHANCE TO WRITE ABOUT SOMETHIN I KNOW BACKWARD AND FORWARD AND I HAVE TO

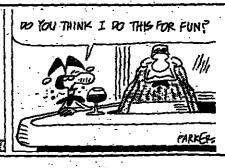




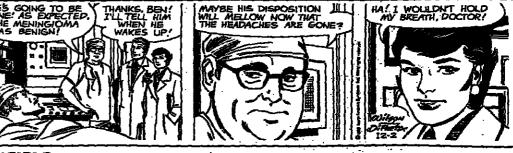






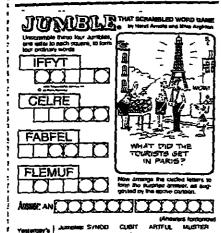


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SPORTS

Makes Debut A Golden One

MANILA - Natalya Torchina of Kazakhstan won the women's 400-meter hurdles Wednesday and Grigory Yegorov won the pole vault as the former Soviet republic made its debut in the Asian Track and Field Championships.

Torchina was timed in 56.70 seconds, followed by China's Leng Xuyan in 57.02 and Thailand's Reawadee Watanasin in

Yegorov claimed his gold with a leap of 5.70 meters (18 feet, 8% inches) with teammate Igor Potapovich getting the silver at

Both topped the meet record of 5.40 meters, set in 1989 by China's Xuereng Liang in New Delhi.

China added three more gold medals in the second day of competition.

Shang Lianbiao won the men's javelin with a throw of 78.92 meters, Liu Li took the the women's 800 in 2:04.18 and Chen Shaoguo won the men's 20-kilometer walk in 1:26:29.69, breaking the meet record of 1:26:52 set by countryman Liu Janli in 1985 in Jakarta.

Zebabu Hamed of Syria won the men's 400 hurdles in 49.10 seconds, breaking the meet record of 49.43 set by Bahrain's Alimed Hamada in 1983 in Kuwait.

Alyan El-Kahtani of Saudi Arabia won the men's 10,000 in 29:48.05; Lee Jin Lee of South Korea took the men's 800 in 1:48.24, and A. Bhadaurida of India won the men's discus with a mark of 55.52

Vladimir Parfenov of Uzbekistan finished second in the javelin throw at 77.32 meters, with Kota Suzuki, Japan's first medalist, third at 74.78 meters.

Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and the other former Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan



are taking part in the regional championchen Shaoguo of China, matched stride for stride by Hirofumi Sakai of Japan, won the ships for the first time.

Chen Shaoguo of China, matched stride for stride by Hirofumi Sakai of Japan, won the ships for the first time.

Ranks Thinned, Cuba Abandons Games in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico - Cuba, having

hustled more athletes home as the wave of defections reached about 45, had only a token delegation on hand for Wednesday's closing ceremonies at the Central American and Caribbean Games.

A Cubana de Aviacion jetimer left Tues-

day with the fifth load of Chbans, whose officials had complained of poor housing and accused competition organizers and exiles of encouraging the defections, the largest number ever from a Cuban athletic group. to have a slim chance of becoming

Left behind was a token delegation to pa-rade in the closing ceremonies. The remain-ing group also included Cuba's championship baseball team, which was to play an exhibition Wednesday night against a San Juan winter league team for which several major leaguer play.

Cuba had won 361 medals at the games,

taking 227 golds. Runner-up Mexico had just

64 golds among its 243 medals.

The Olympic caliber athletes among the 45

compete for the United States at the 1996 Summer Games in Atlanta. Congress can grant a waiver of the fiveyear wait, but gaining accelerated U.S. citizenship for athletic reasons is rare.

"The reason Congress doesn't do it is that it would be beset with all kinds of requests from others, some more meritorious than participating in an athletic event," said Duke Austin, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, adding that he could or so Cubans who had defected would appear not remember a successful case for an athlete to have a slim chance of becoming eligible to in his 13 years with the service. (AP, NYT)

NFL's Selection of Jacksonville Leaves Older Cities in the Cold

By Leonard Shapiro Washington Post Service

ROSEMONT, Illinois — When the National Football League's owners spurned two of their old member cities and opted to put a 30th franchise in Jacksonville. Florida, it ended a tumultuous three-year expansion process with a surprising move to an area described by Commissioner Paul Tagliabue as "terrific for sports, for football and for the NFL."

By a margin of 26 to 2, five more votes than necessary, the Jackson-ville Jaguars, with an ownership group headed by J. Wayne Weaver. a Connecticut shoe executive. joined the Carolina Panthers of Charlotte, North Carolina, as the league's newest teams on Tuesday

In 1995 the Jaguars will begin play in the Gator Bowl, an 82,000-. seat stadium that will now undergo a \$121 million renovation, for a seating capacity of 73,000, including 10,000 club seats and 68 haxery boxes. Charlotte was approved by the owners here on Oct. 26 on a day when they could not reach a consensus on the second franchise.

Left behind, for now, were Baltimore and St. Louis, Missouri which lost franchises in controversial moves to other cities (the Baltimore Colts to Indianapolis in 1984 the St. Louis Cardinals to Phoenix in 1987.) The other loser was Memphis, Tennessee, always considered the longest shot of the five expan-

"I'm practically ready to start crying," said Malcolm Glazer, the Florida-based financier who headed one of three ownership groups trying to get a team for Baltimore. "We worked for it for two solid years, we did everything they asked

The losing groups in all three cities are now expected to begin making inquiries about the avail-ability of NFL franchises that may be willing to move. The Los Angeles Rams have publicly discussed that possibility and will make a decision after the season has ended. The New England Patriots,

owned by James Busch Orthwein, a native of St. Louis, may also be a possible candidate to move. William B. Dunavant Jr., who

heads the Memphis group, said it would pursue an established team. "I'm not interested in any second

expansion," he said. But any move of an existing fran-

Intrum and 2 Other Boats

chise must also be approved by a more bid, Modell and Lerner left majority of the owners.

with a meeting of the NFL's 12member finance/expansion committee chaired by nonvoting memsonville to the full membership of Robert Tisch of the New York Giants voting to recommend Balti-

> The 28 owners gathered for 90 minutes early Tuesday afternoon and were presented with the committee's recommendation. The vote was on Jacksonville alone, with Braman and Orthwein, a strong and vocal supporter of his native

St. Louis, voting against.

But voting for Jacksonville was the Giants' Wellington Mara, whose partner. Tisch, had voted dell, also voted for Jacksonville, even though Cleveland businessman Alfred Lerner, who owns 5 percent of the Browns and is Modell's best friend, headed the Balti-

The final selection process began the airport together and declined to comment.

Why Jacksonville, a city that has the smallest television market (56th ber Tagliabue. The committee in the United States) among the voted, 10-2, to recommend Jack- four remaining cities?

"It was the future growth in the owners, with the Philadelphia Ea-gles' owner, Norman Braman, and owner of the Buffalo Bills. "That's what I focused on. It's very much like my market. It will be the dominant franchise, it's the only game in

Many of the owners said they were particularly impressed with Weaver, a 58-year-old businessman who started selling shoes for Brown Group Inc., in his home town of Columbus, Georgia, about 200 miles from Jacksonville and eventually ran the company.

"He's a guy who convinced us all he could make it work," Dallas against the city in committee. The Cowboys owner Jerry Jones said. Cleveland Browns' owner, Art Mo-"I wanted an ownership group that would really make a major commitment in time and effort. That's not to say the other cities didn't have that, but Mr. Weaver was extreme-

In 1978, Weaver left the Brown the owner's meeting and headed to Group to become chief executive officer of Nine West Inc., a firm he helped make one of the world's largest women's shoe companies with sales of \$500 million in 1992. Weaver left the post when the stock went public last February but has a 22 percent interest in the company. He has an estimated net worth of S250 million.

> Among his partners in the group are his brother, Ronald, Jacksonville businessman Thomas J. Petway 3d; and Miami real estate developer Jeb Bush, the son of former President George Bush and a Republican candidate for governor

Tagliabue said later it has not yet been determined in what conference or division the two new expansion franchises will be placed. The owners will meet again in March, with realignment at the top of their agenda. If a consensus cannot be reached, Tagliabue said he has been given the authority to slot them at his discretion, either in the American Football Conference's Central Division or National Con-

Milan Striker Comes Off Suspension To Lead a 3-0 Triumph Over Porto

MILAN - The Romanian striker Florin Raducioin, coming back from a five-round international suspension, scored the opener, and his Italian teammates Cristian Panucci and Daniele Massaro added goals as the Italian champion AC Milan defeated Porto, 3-0.

The home victory at San Siro stadium Wednesday night gave AC Milan 3 points overall following a 1-1 draw with Belgium's Anderlecht last month and moved the Italian team to the top of Group B standings in the Champions'

Porto fell to second place with 2 points from a 3-2 victory against Werder Bremen in a previous

Rebellious Montenegrin midfielder Dejan Savicevic, fielded despite his differences with coach Fabio Capello, inspired Milan's most dangerous actions and made decisive moves in all three goals.

Savicevic had refused to travel formances this season, although it with the team to Belgium because was missing key players such as f Capello planned to sit him with the injured Dutch striker Marco Van s substitutes,

A perfect pass from the former Red Star ace gave Raducioiu the chance to score the first goal with a diagonal shot in the 17th minute. Panucci, a defender, headed in

the second goal in the 39th minute on a corner kick by Savicevic. Massaro, a midfielder, scored the third goal with a perfect header in the 63d, again on a pass from the Montenegrin player.

Porto started six defenders. clearly aiming at a draw. But its overly defensive tactic did not pay

off against Milan's steady offense. Coach Tomislay Ivic fielded two forwards for two defenders in the second half, but Porto still did not cause any serious problem to the Italian defense.

About 25,000 fans chanted and

Basten, Italian forward Gianluigi Lentini and Frenchman Marce Desailly.

French striker Jean Pierre Papin. who missed an easy chance in the first half, was replaced by defender Mauro Tassotti soon after Milan's third goal.

The match was played one week before other Champions' League games to give Milan players some days off prior to the Dec. 12 final of the Intercontinental Cup in Tokyo against South American champion

Milan is substituting for European champion Olympique Marseille. which was suspended from international competition following an alleged bribery scandal.

Milan, which lost last year's final played drums on a cold night as to Olympique, is shooting for its Milan produced one of its best per-

SIDELINES

Van Basten: More Surgery Advised

BARCELONA (AFP) - Dutch striker Marco Van Basten, having sought a second opinion on his troublesome right ankle, has been told by Spanish specialist Autonio Viladot Perice that he needs another operation and likely will miss the the World Cop finals next summer.

The Belgian surgeon Marc Martens, who operated on Van Basten last June, advised the AC Milan player last week he needed three months of complete rest. But Perice said Wednesday that another operation is the

Ski Races: No Snow, and Too Much

OBERHOFEN, Switzerland (AP) — The women's alpine World Cup races set for Dec. 10-12 have been moved from Leysin to Veysonnaz in Switzerland because of a lack of snow, the International Ski Federation

The federation said the program remains unchanged: a downhill on Friday, a giant slalom on Saunday and a slalom Sunday. • In Tignes, France, practice for the women's downhill race this otherwise, Ohio State will repre-weekend was called off Wednesday because of continuous snowfall. The sent the Big Ten on New Year's session was rescheduled for Thursday.

For the Record

Interlaken in the Bernese Alps and Sion in the Valais have both bid to host the 2002 Winter Olympics, the Swiss National Olympic Committee Ouotable |

• The Good Doctor, in Inside Sports magazine, on what the mascot of the NHL's Mighty Ducks looks like: "Donald with a hangover."

Arrive in Tokvo The Associated Press TOKYO - The Wisconsin and

Michigan State football teams arrived Wednesday night for the game that will decide who goes to the Rose Bowl from the Big Ten.

The game, known as the Coca-

- Football Teams

Cola Bowl, will be played Sunday at the 50,000-seat Tokyo Dome. It is the only NCAA regular season football game played outside the United States.

Tickets for the game were almost sold out, said one of the organizers. They range in cost from 6,000 to 10,000 yen (\$56 to \$93).

Wisconsin will go to the Rose Bowl if it beats Michigan State.

Expectations were as enormous as the entourages, which included 70 players, 75 band members, 20 cheerleaders and other staff. The teams were to practice

players were to dine out Thursday

By Keith Wheatley Special to the Herald Tribune

SOUTHAMPTON, England

But two other W60s in this Whitbread race also broke Fortuna's record Wednesday, running ahead of the same Southern Ocean gale as Intrum. The second-place Tokio covered 415.8 miles and Galicia Pescanova, in fourth place, man-

Break 24-Hour Speed Record Galicia's skipper, Javier la Gan-dara, was at the helm of Fortuna miles ahead of the fast-closing

Intrum Justitia, the W60-class years ago. yacht leading the Whitbread Round the World Race, smashed the world sailing record for a day's run Wednesday, having recled off 425 nautical miles in 24 hours for an incredible average speed of 17.7

The previous record, of 411 nautical miles, was set by the Spanish maxi yacht Fortuna in the 1989-90 Whitbread. And prior to Fortuna's run, only a few of the 19th century's swift clipper ships had ever bettered 400 miles in a single day.

Thursday in the Jingu baseball sta-dium in downtown Tokyo, and the night at restaurants throughout Tokyo with alumni living in the area. aged 411 miles. when she broke the record four

Intrum was now 68 nautical miles ahead of Tokio, and 2,202 miles from Fremantle, the Australian port that is the second stop in the race, Skipper Lawrie Smith had put Intrum on a course well to the south of the other boats in the race and the gamble appeared to be paying off.

Tokio, in turn, had gained 26 miles over the third-place Yamaha, which had had Tokio within sight only two days before.

Winston, which had lost out by opting to take the most northerly route after the Kerguelen Island, was 189 miles behind Intrum and in fifth place.

In the maxi division, the New Zealand Endeavour, which dropped out of the overall lead af-ter having a large part of its mizzen miles ahead of the fast-closing Merit Cup in second place. "We're still sailing this boat as

loss," Endeavor's skipper, Grant Dalton, said by radio. Another boat suffered major damage when Dolphin & Youth, the British W60 entry, lost her rudder, Matthew Humphries and his crew reported that they were at-

tempting to jury-rig a steering ap-paratus with a spinnaker pole and the remains of the rudder blade. The boat was reported to be making only 1.6 knots as it headed for the Kerguelen Islands, a French

dependency inhabited only by meteorologists and scientists. But yachtsmen who took shelter there during the last Whitbread said that Dolphin & Youth would' find it difficult to enter the storm-

THURSDAY 9 hard as we can to minimize the bound harbor without proper steer-**MARK YOUR**

SCOREBOARD A STATE OF THE STA

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Major College Scores EAST Buston College 94, Dertmouth 73 Cent. Connecticut St. 98, Concordio, N.Y. 72 Cent. Connecticut St. 90. Conc. Iono Bo. Hoistra 61 Montrouth, N.J. 93. Army 76 Northeastern 184, Mass.-Bosto. Northeastern 184, Mass-Bos St. John's 79, Columbia 49

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Language Mariana 64 Homenot 17, 77 Georato Tech 95, N. Carolina AS, Jones Modison 94, Howard U. 7, Morsholl 96, Pitt-Johnstown 57 Mervland 95, Rider 79 Mercer 73, North Georalo 72 Mississipoi Col. 61, Atourn 31, 64 Mississipoi 51, 113, Tray 32, 43 Nicholls 51, 77, Auburn 76, SE Louislova 108, Bootist Christica South Piortida 62, Stetson 55

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NHL Standings

HOCKEY

BASTERN CONFERENCE Mew Jarsey Weshington

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Krypler 5 (Indrate, Krusery),
(MacInnis, Fixtiey); W-Hatcher 5 (Ridley, Iofrate); (ppl. N.Y.-King 12 (Volek, Turgeon);
N.Y.-Hogue 10 (Thomas, Molachhov). Taird
Madicine Hot. Planeer League; and Doug
Period; N.Y.-Green 7 (McLanis); W-Kinristich
12 (Poulin, Krygler); N.Y.-King 13 (Turgeon,
Majakhov). Startson goals W (an Helotil) 10-1216—38. N.Y. (on Tobaracci) 13-47—24.

2 1 9-3

Longitical

First Period: N.J.-Millen 9 (MacLeon, Rich-

First Person, Foll-Amiliery (MacLiron, Nover); N.Y.-Amonte & (Okcyk, Lowe); N.Y.-Leeich 9 (Nemchloov, Gartner), Second Perfod; N.Y.-Leeich 10 (Gortner, Tikkonen); (pp), Sabots an geal; N.Y. (an Terreri) 11-114—26, N.J. (ch Richter) 8-7-12—27. First Period: D-Hatcher 6 (Coverlint, Mo-dano); (pp). Second Period: C-Roberts 5 (Ma-clanis, Yowney). Third Period: C-Nieuwendyk 14, D-Dohlen 9 (Ledyard, Gagner); (pp), Shels on gasti: D (on Vernon) 18-10-7-1—28. C (on Wokaluk) 10-8-14-1—33.

First Period: W-Zhamnov 10, L.A.-Robi-tolite 12 (Kurti, Gretzky); (pp), L.A.-Kurri 10 noille 12 (Kurri, Gretzky); (pp), L.A.-Kurri 10 (Robitolle, Lovoie); (pp), L.A.-Gretzky 11 (Kurri); (pp), L.A.-Gretzky 11 (Kurri); (pp), L.A.-Gretzky 11 (Kurri); (pp), L.A.-Gretzky; W.Zhomnov 11 (Alronov, Seisme), Second Period: W.Zhomnov 12 (Seismen, Thechuk); W.Yaphoeri 3 (Emerson): 1W-Alironov 3 (Thuchuk, Seisme); (pp), Third Period: 1W-Alironov 4 (Gretzky, Robitolile); (po), 1L.A.-Grando 4 (Gretzky, Robitolile)

BASEBALL

BOSTON—Named AI Nisper pitching cooch for Fort Lauderdole, FSL, Bob Geren roving minor-leogue catching instructor, and Steve McAllister full-time scoot.

CLEVELAND—Put Mike Christopher, pitcher, on walvers for his unconditional release.

TORONTO—Bob Didler, manager; John
Polesi, pitching coach, and Sleve McInerney,
trainer, will return to Syracuse; IL. Named
Hector Torres coach for Syracuse; Mark Con-First Period: W-Ridley? (Johansson, Bur-ridge): N.Y.-Green (Flattey, Lochance): W-krypler 5 (Idirate, Ridley): N.Y.-Green 6 for Dunedin, FSL; Dmar Malave manager

waivers from Cleveland. LOS ANGELES—Released

LOS ANGELES—Released Jonathon Hurst, Ditcher, Assigned contract or falke Alli-chin, eticher, outright to Albuquerage, PCL-SAN DIESO—Named Tem Rabsan minor league rovine hithing instructor, Dave Smith plicking coach at Saakane, N-WL, and Saul Sollero sitchina cooch at Waterloo, ML BASKETBALL National Basketboll Association
DENVER—Put Alvin Robertson, puord, on
iniured list. Signed Mark Rondoll, forward.
INDIANA—Activated Derrick McKey, forword, from injured list, Walved Gereid Pod-

ORLANDO MAGIC-Signed Lorenzo Wil-Horas torward, Put Keith Tower, to/word-center, on Injured list. UTAH—Signed Agren Williams, forward, to 1-year contract. FOOTBALL

National Football League

CHICAGO—Weived John Iviow, fullback-Signed Tem Mystinski, guard, CLEVELAND—Signed Keenan McCordell, wide receiver, off Chicago proclips studd. GREEN BAY—Wafved Bruca Pickens. defensive back. L.A. RAMS—Signed Mitchell Price, corner-

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NHL—Suspended Alexel Kovalev, N.Y. Rangers right wing, for trioxing Washington's Dale Hunter during game Nov. 25 and Alexel Zhitnik.

LA. Kings defensemen, for cross-checking Montread's Guy Carbonneou during game Nov. 27. Beth suspensions one effective immediately and will be reviewed of league trearing.

FLORIDA—Acquired Grey Interpolations.

LA, KINGS—Recalled Keith Redmand, left wing, and Dominic Lavole. defensement, from Phoenix. IHL.

MONTREAL—Staned Eric Destardins, de-

MONTREAL—Signed Eric Designdins deensemon, to 3-yeor contract, and Andre Roc-col, goallender, to 2-yeor contract. N.Y. RANGERS—Lagned Jon Hillebrandt, loalle, to U.S. Olympic team. SAN JOSE-Assigned Michai Sykora, de-

essemon, to Konsos City, IHL WASHINGTON—Recolled Olof Kolzig. Hoolie, from Portland, AHL CORNELL—Named Rab Kall wrestling FERRUM-Named Dave Davis toothol

ciate amieric director. GEORGIA—Richard Bell, toolball defen

ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP Fourth Round

Arsenol D. Aston Villo 1 Everton D. Monchester United 2 Peterborough & Portsmouth 8 Tranmery Rovers 3, Oldnom Athletic b ITALIAN CUP Third Round, First Leg Atolonto 0, Torino 3 Antono 1, Avellino 0 Samedorio 2. Reme 1

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CRICKET

AGENDA NOW! And join us for the fifth biennial Latin American conference being held at the Hyatt Carlton Hotel on June 9 and 10.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION please contact:

Sarah Whitefield International Herald Tribune 63 Long Acre. London WC2E 9JH

Tel: (44 71) 836 4802

Fax: (44 71) 836 0717



Herald Eribune

ART BUCHWALD

The Five-Day Wait

WASHINGTON — Congress is on vacation, and by rights there should be joy in the land. But don't know what more a gunslinger not everyone in the U.S. capital is sharing in the holiday spirit. Fred Carbunkle, a lobbyist for

the National Rifle Association. is in a deep defound him on his bedroom pistol range, firing at his wife's perfume bottles. "How can people expect

me to have a decent Christmas

Buchwald when Americans have to wait five days before they can buy a gun? I said, "I assume that you're talking about the Brady Bill. You just had bad luck, Fred. The Republicans preferred to eat turkey rather than filibuster. Nobody can blame an NRA lobbyist for losing that

"That's easy for you to say. But millions of NRA members are ticked off at what the Brady Bill is going to do to their way of life, and they're going to be calling for my

"That would be terribly unfair. After all, you did the same on previous bills. You threatened politicians that if they didn't vote the way the NRA wanted you'd defeat them at re-election time. You did everything, including giving cam-

New Opera House Opens in Helsinki

Agence France-Presse HELSINKI — Finland has in-augurated its first official opera house, a multimillion-dollar structure designed to house the Finnish National Opera and National Ballet.

The project cost 740 million markkaá (about \$127 million) — a big leap from the estimated cost of 120 million markkaa in 1977, when the project was decided on.

There will be more than 200 opera and ballet performances during each 10-month season in the 1,400seat auditorium. Experimental music and dance will be performed in a smaller hall, seating up to 500.

could do to save our Constitution."

Carbunkle was now shooting at

They're going to take my Christmas bonus away from me. They wouldn't do that. You're a vicum of public opinion. The peoole have been sold on the lie that handguns kill people. The NRA has a great humanitarian record. and one lousy congressional bill won't detract from that."

Fred was now aiming at the grandfather clock, "We knew they had the votes to pass the bill, but we thought we could weaken it so badly that it wouldn't have any meaning. Our friends in the Senate were supposed to do that for us, but they let us down. It makes me sick."

"I don't blame you. What are legislators for if they don't do the NRA's bidding? Perhaps the biggest mistake you made. Fred, was coming in with such a high profile." "What exactly do you mean by that?" he asked, shooting at the

dog.
"Everyone knew where the NRA stood on the Brady Bill, mainly because you kept yelling. Kill Brady' every time the senators went on

and off the floor. After a while people started talking."
"All I was trying to do was get my message across that a vote for Brady was political suicide. Is there

anything wrong with that?"
"Not really. But you made a lot of legislators look silly because their constituents were on the other

Carbunkle went downstairs and began firing at all the Christmas

"Maybe it's time to quit the gunlobbying business. I'm burned out. The country is turning against guns, and those of us who represent the owners and dealers no longer have any respect."

"Don't give up now, Fred. You have other battles to fight and other wars to win. You represent this country's future. Always remem-ber. Guns don't kill gun legislation -- people do."

William Styron: Going Home Is Hard to Do

By David Streitfeld

Nathington Post Service
NEWS, Virginia — In the middle of the only night be has spent here in decades. William Styron started screaming. At first, the friend he was stay-ing with thought it was her dog. Then the truth dawned: One of America's greatest writers, safely tucked away in the thardfloor bedroom, was howling in his sleep. This mini-drama took place in Hilton Village, the neighborhood next to the

James River where Styron grew up. It's a charming place, virtually unchanged from when it was built for shipyard workers in 1918 as the first U. S. war housing project. "It bore a traditional Tudor look but

was too contemporary to be quaint; the ordered angularity was softened by raggedy oblongs of shade trees, hedges, shrubbery, and the whole should have been a model for the legion of bleak Levittowns and Daly Cities that were its descendants. . . . I loved the snug neighbor-liness of the village, the hum of the electric fans merging together into one vast bee-hivelike purring."

That's from "A Tidewater Morning," a collection of three novellas that is Styron's first book of fiction since "Sophie's Choice" in 1979. The title story revolves around the death of the author's mother when he was 13, but beyond this tragedy an enviable childhood can be glimpsed swimming off the pier, tramping around with chums, the sense of being loved. It wasn't, in other words, the sort of life to make you wake up screaming.

The nightmare had instead a largely physical cause. The evening before, there had been a cocktail party where he was the star attruction, then a talk before 490 guests at a Junior League book-and-author dinner. then an autographing session where he signed more books in one stretch than ever before in his career.

It was an exhausting business - smile frozen in place, hand perpetually outstretched -but finally the line diminished and then disappeared. Dazed. Styron stood up and took two steps, not realizing he was on a platform. His fall was heavy and slow, his body twisting in midair and landing at just the wrong place: his right shoulder, injured long ago in the Marines. Styron, 68. scrambled to his feet, ap-

pearing none the worse. It wasn't until he was in bed that his body rebelled. Maybe the writer should have anticipat-

ed trouble. After all, journeys home are often fraught with peril, and this one might have seemed particularly loaded. For if Styron has always loved Hilton Village, he has always hated the city it is attached to. "A strangely soulless community." he



Author Styron revisits the James River pier where he swam as a boy.

called Newport News in an essay. "I remained an alien in my buthplace, uncharmed and unattached." Or, as he wrote more brutally in his diary when he was 14: "I've got to get the hell away from here."

Styron's fiction has rarely strayed far

from home. "Always remember where you came from the ground is bloody and full of guilt where you were born and you must tread a long narrow path toward your destiny." That advice, passed down in his first book, "Lie Down in Darkness," has been faithfully followed by the author. In Styron's 1960 novel of lost youth, "Set This House on Fire," the narrator hails

from a Virginia shipbuilding city, an introductory passage explains how it had been changed, altered, even raped, while he was away at school, "Sophie's Choice" is set mainly in Brooklyn, with flashbacks to the Holocaust, but includes a number of autobiographical passages about the young Styron and his hometown. And "The Confessions of Nat Turner." his controversial 1967 novel about a slave rebellion, takes place in Southampton County, a few miles away.

High C/F

Above all, there's "Lie Down in Darkness." The city is called Port Warwick, but readers in 1951 needed look no farther than the back of the dust jacket to find the confession that it is really about Newport News. The neo-Faulknerian, richly gothic tale was inspired by the true story of a young woman who lived only a couple of doors away in Hilton Village, a famed local beauty with whom Styron — as well as everyone else --- was madly, futilely in love. Like Peyton, the doomed belle in the novel, she killed herself, although in a

different place and by a different method. Styron was only 26 when the book appeared, but he had already been gone for a decade with no intention of ever going back. While "Darkness" didn't quite get him burned in effigy, there was measurable disgruntlement. The folks standing in line for an autograph after the Junior League dinner were all too ready to confirm it.

"My mother-in-law was in that generation," said Mary Sherwood Hope, "and she was so shocked."

"The language, the themes —death, sex, betrayal. What else do you need? There were 25,000 people here back then. They all knew each other, and don't think they didn't know all the characters."

Also in line was Ernest Buxton, who is distantly related to the writer's stepmother. He confirmed the anger at Styron four decades ago, but added: "I don't think people hold a grudge. If he needed to be, he has been forgiven, Maybe we're just star-struck. He's a celebrity."

Interjected another woman in the line: Time and a Pulitzer heal a lot of things." if he had really wanted to be confrontational, and probably get himself banned in Tidewater, he could have gone on to deliver some off-the-cull opinions of the pre-sent-day city, the way he would do the next morning in an interview:

"There are few cities on Earth as charmless as Newport News. The only thing attractive about it is its watery environment - the fact that it's got a magnificent river and a beautiful harbor." But then, he added, the fact that the city does so little with these features makes it even worse.

The same thing now goes for Hampton, the city adjoining Newport News. This. Styron conceded, once was a beautiful town, the complement to Newport News's ugliness. "I'd go to Hampton and bask in the loveliness - that beautiful creek, the old magnolias. But that's been destroyed. It's totally engulfed by urban blight."

That renders Hilton Village even more of a miraculous survivor. Walking down the streets --- so narrow that cars can park on only one side -- was a spooky experience for Styron.
"It's almost," he said, "as if I've been

catapulted here from the age of 12 or 13. The only physical change to the houses is the aluminum siding. The trees, the sidewalks, the lawns are simply identical, or as close to identical as you can get." He smiled broadly. "It rejuvenates me." His favorite place here has always been

the James River. A wooden pier sticks out behind the school, a replica of the one in his youth. On a hot day, the first thing they would do was hit the pier. Swimming from the landing, he writes in "A Tidewater Morning," "was like a Saturday night bath, and a little less clean, situated as it was only a few miles upstream from the vast shipyard and its effluvium." It's gone down several notches in appeal now, although a Chesapeake Bay retriever is having a swell time paddling around.
"A minor sociological observation."

said Styron as a preamble to recounting how he came out here yesterday and saw two black kids fishing off the end of the pier. "That wouldn't have been permitted in my day. It was a segregated pier."

CROSSWORD

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PEOPLE

The Non-PC Recipe. By (Who Else?) Whoopi

Whoopi Goldherg is in the mid-dle of a brouhaha again, this time accused of ethnic stereotyping. Her "Jewish American Princess Fried Chicken" recipe, which ap-pears in "Cooking in Liuchfield Hills," a cookbook sold to benefit a Commerciant charity, has each it Connecticus charity, has such di-rections as "Send a charlifeur to your favorite batcher shop for the chicken," and "Have cook prepare rest of meal while you touch my your makeup." Abraham Forman, national director of the Anti-Defamation League, said, "li's totally insensitive because it raises all the ugly anti-Semitic stereotypes."
Goldberg's publicist, Brad Cararelli, said: "Maybe they are not aware that Whoopi is Jewish, so she is certainly not anni-Seminic "

It's official: Timethy Dakon will play Rhett Butler to Josume Whal-ley-Kilmer's Scarlett O'Hara in the TV miniseries "Scarlett," the sequel to "Gone Wind the Wind."
The cast also includes Stephen Collins as Ashley Wilkes and Ann-Margret as Belle Watling.

No Dea

P. Karal

The Spanish author Mignel De-lines topped a field of 38 Spanish and Latin American writers to win Spain's Miguel de Cervantes Prize for literature.

Disclosed: Stere Wyatt, the Texan whose reported romance with the Duchess of York helped crode her marriage to Prince Andrew, married Cathleen Magennis, Virginia's secretary for economic development Oct. 16.

The rock group Pink Floyd will begin their first world tour in five years in March. The tour will probably start in Dallas and end with a series of shows in London.

Charlton Heston, whose credits include "The Ten Commandments" and "Ben Hur," will receive the Hollywood Women's Press Club award for the individual who presents the best image of the U.S. entertain-ment industry to the world.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday throu	igh Sunday, as provided t	y Accu-Weather.
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North America Boston through Washington, D.C., will have mild weather Friday. A scaking rain is pos-	Europe A senes of Allanke storms will pound northwestern Europe Friday mic the week-	Asia Beigng and Seoul will be dry and colder later this week. Much colder weather will

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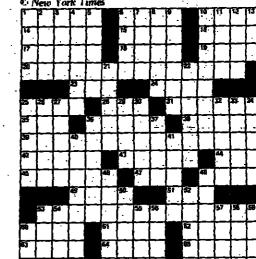
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